ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,483—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1895.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY BRANCH

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAIN for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD. CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS (Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS. Special attention paid to Filling and Packing. LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS, ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.M. PENINSULAR	5162	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
R.M.S. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
R.M. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
R.M. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7559	W. R. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.M.S. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.M. SHANNON	4199	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.M. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.M. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.S. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22th August, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,283	320	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,469	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 9, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "MUKE MARU," 3,197 Tons, Captain BROWN, will SAIL on or about the 19th inst. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, and JAPAN, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GEUSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
The Steamer has Excellent Accommodation for about Ten Saloon Passengers, and keeps a good Table.
For freight and further particulars apply to—
TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.).
Victoria Buildings: Fort, Bombay, 10th September, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued, available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Outer Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS Kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street, House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about 21st September, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, about the 19th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Buareh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, about the 19th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, about the 21st September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 14th September, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Mozambique Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th September, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

WANTED.

WANTED,

SOME PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS and WORKS INSPECTORS. Men with some European training preferred. Applicants to state Salary expected. Apply to
AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
B. and N.-W. RAILWAY,
Gorakhpur.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
READ! READ!
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

THE whole of the PRESS, TYPE, FURNISHING GEAR, &c., of the "Poona Observer" Press, as a going Concern, comprising also the Daily Paper, which has been successfully run for about fifty years.
Early Offers invited.
For full particulars apply to
BYRAMJI RUSTOMJI,
"Poona Observer" Press.
Poona, 10th Sept., 1895.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL the Government Spinning and Weaving Mill at Baroda. Intending purchasers are requested to present their Offers showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under, which they intend to buy, to the Undersigned, on or before the 30th of September, 1895.
It is optional with the Sircar to accept any of the Offers or to reject them altogether.
For further particulars apply to
माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस,
i.e., MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA, FADNIS.
Baroda, Huzoor Fadni's Office, 31st August, 1895.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
'I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1895. With Photograph of H. E. the Viceroy of India (Lord Elgin), Cloth Bound, Rs. 6. Postage, 4 annas.

CRICKET KIT.
BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY.

ALL CANE CRICKET BATS.

Strongly made, of correct weight, and well balanced.

	A	B	C quality.
Cash	11-8	9-8	7-8
Credit	13-0	10-10	8-8

CRICKET BALLS,
DUKE'S and TREACHER'S REGISTERED PATTERN.

Batting Gloves, Gauntlets, Leg Guards, Nets, WICKETS, and all Accessories.

Detailed Price List on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

COCA WINE. Stimulant, Restorative and Preventive of Fatigue, quite sets up the constitution worn out by residence in the East. Per Bottle Rs. 2-8.

BOMBAY: Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. } POONA:—Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peith, City.
MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
200 CASES
OF
NEW GOODS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS
FOR THE COMING SEASON
JUST UNPACKED.
INSPECTION INVITED.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

CHRONOMETRICAL POONA RACES. 1895. CHRONOGRAPHS.

THE MOST PERFECT AND RELIABLE CHRONOGRAPHS ever made. Their simplicity, their never-failing action, their scientific accuracy give them 50 per cent. better value than the prices at which they are really offered. Most carefully tested and rated chronometrically, and the usual guarantee for two years accompany all of them.

We respectfully invite the attention of Sportsmen and others requiring reliable Watches for calculating the minutest fraction of time to the following list of these useful Recorders:—

		Rs.
METAL.—	Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Chronographs, with Minute Recorder, no Watch	Rs. 35, Rs. 55, and 65
	Nickel Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph	65
	Nickel Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph with Minute Recorder	85
SILVER.—	Silver Cased, double Crystal Keyless Watch with Chronograph on the reverse side	75
	Silver Cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph	100
	Silver cased, Hunting do. do.	110
	Silver cased, ¼ Hunting do. do.	115
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph with Speed-timer at ¼ mile distances	140
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Perfection Watch, Chronograph and Minute Recorder, a very high quality movement	215
	Silver cased, Hunting do. do.	225
	Silver cased, ¼ Hunting do. do.	230
GOLD.—	Gold cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph, medium size of a Gentleman's Watch	185
	Gold cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, same size as above	230
	Gold cased, Hunting Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph, very superior movements, the perfection of a Watch for a Sportsman, full size	440
	Gold cased, Hunting, Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder. A Connoisseur of Mechanical Perfection will more than appreciate the excellent qualities of this superb Watch	625
	Gold cased, ¼ Hunting do. do.	650

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers, Shaak's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE! Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES!!

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED in LONDON, 1815. In INDIA, in 1842.)

AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA.

C. P. AND CO.'S BRAND
Is Sold by every Respectable Trader.

Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality.

CHAMPAGNE.	Per Doz. Bottles Credit. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Bottles Cash. Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	106 0	98 0
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1834	77 0	70 0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	78 8	71 8
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36 0	33 0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44 8	42 12

And others.
Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

HUNGARIAN WINES. From ROMER and SOHN., VIENNA.		
Catlowitzer	25 0	22 8
Ofner Adlersberger	22 0	20 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.		
Rudesheimer	38 8	34 14
Hochheimer	32 8	29 8
Laubenheimer	27 8	25 0

BORDEAUX—RED.		
LAFITE	44 8	40 4
Larose	30 8	27 12
Sr. JULIEN	26 8	24 0
St. Estephe	22 8	20 8
Medoc	19 8	17 12
Sr. JULIEN MEDOC	14 8	13 4
Bal and Co's St. Julien	14 8	13 4

BORDEAUX—WHITE.		
Sauternes	26 8	24 0
Graves	22 8	20 8

BURGUNDY.		
Chambertin	42 8	38 4
VOLNAY	30 8	27 10
Beaune	26 8	24 0
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25 8	23 2

Pints, Rs. 2 per Case, Extra.

PORT.		
Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48 8	43 14
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48 8	43 14
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34 8	31 4
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27 8	25 0
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32 8	29 8
MENERES' White Port	26 0	24 0
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28 8	25 14
Spanish Port	20 8	18 14
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38 8	33 12

MADEIRA.		
East India, BLACK Capsule	54 8	49 4

SHERRY.		
AMONTILLADO, A-I	52 8	47 8
Do. Black Capsule	50 8	45 8
Amoroso	38 8	34 14
Invalids'	38 8	34 14
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32 8	29 8
LA TORRE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30 8	27 10
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28 8	25 14
VINO DE PASTO	28 8	25 14
DINNER SHERRY	23 8	21 6
Marsala, Virgin	24 0	21 12

COGNAC.		
RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56 8	52 0
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) ****	50 8	46 10
Three Stars do. ***	46 8	43 0
Two Stars do. **	43 8	40 6
ONE STAR do. *	40 8	37 10
MARQUES DE MISA'S SPANISH BRANDY	33 0	31 0
LESTANGE & Co.'s *** in Hock Bottles	26 0	24 0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29 8	27 12
OTARD DUPUY'S "V.S.O.P." (20 years' old)	60 0	54 0
Lefavre & Co.'s * * *	24 8	23 4
Do. *	23 8	22 4
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks	.....	25 4

WHISKY. SPECIALITY.	Per Doz. Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Bottles. Cash. Rs. a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY	30 0	27 0
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42 8	39 8
Carlton, 11 years old	50 8	46 10
Do. 5 "	45 8	42 4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE (Scotch)	38 0	35 6
Do. do. do. (Irish)	38 0	35 6
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35 8	33 4
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle	28 0	26 8
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC	31 0	28 0
Glentromie, Special Blend	32 0	30 0
Kilmarnock OLD SHIP Brand	33 0	30 8
C. P. & Co.'s "CROWN BRAND" Old Highland	29 8	27 12
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old	30 0	27 0
PETER FORBES' WHISKY	22 8	20 8
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD "IRISH	32 8	30 8
Do. "CROWN" do.	29 0	27 4
Roy Macleod's FINE OLD SCOTCH	26 8	24

SPIRITS.		
Very Fine Old Jamaica	33 8	31 0
Pineapple	31 8	29 0
Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported	30 8	28 10
Dry Gin do. do.	30 8	28 10

LIQUEURS, &c.		
Chartreuse, Green	132 0	120 0
Do. Yellow	106 8	96 0
BENEDICTINE	84 8	76 8
Curacao	72 8	66 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66 8	60 0
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56 8	51 0
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50 8	46 8
Angostura Bitters	63 8	57 0
ORANGE BITTERS	36 8	33 8
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24 8	22 4
STONE'S, the very best Jamaica Ginger Wine, net	18 8	.....

ALSO—
Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c.
Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

SPIRITS IN BULK.	Per Gallon Credit. Rs. a.	Per Gallon Cash. Rs. a.
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16 12	15 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13 0	11 12
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13 0	11 12
One Star Cognac *	15 4	13 12
Two Star do. * *	16 4	14 12
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11 12	10 12
Do. Dry Gin	11 12	10 12
"Camuslynie," 5 years Old, Highland Whisky	13 0	11 12

We can also Supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons; Hogsheads of 64 gallons; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.
N. B.—Supplied in 1, 2, or 4 gallon Wicker Covered Jars with Plated Taps, if required.

BOTTLE ALE, STOUT, &c.	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.
S. ALLSOPP & SONS' "Red Hand Brand" Light Pale Ale	6 6	4 4
Do. do. do. Extra Stout	6 6	4 4
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4 8	3 4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners	6 6	4 4
Kopas Non-Alcoholic Ale	7 8	4 2
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ALLAKOLLA CEYLON TEA, Re. 1, PER POUND NET.

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CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per S. S. "SAFARI," arrived from ZANZIBAR, via LAMBOO and MOMBASSA, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No Claims will be admitted after the Vessel has left the Port, and after removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 17th September, 1895.

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La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

THE MEURIN MEMORIAL.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Catholic Friends and Admirers of the late Most Revd. ARCHBISHOP MEURIN, S.J., Bishop of Port Louis, and formerly Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, will be held in the Hall of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, on SUNDAY, the 22nd September, 1895, at 11-30 A.M., to take steps to Perpetuate the Memory of the late Archbishop.

Non-Catholic Friends and Admirers of the Deceased Prelate are also most cordially invited to attend.

J. F. PEREIRA,
Secretary, Provisional Committee, Meurin Memorial.

Bombay, 17th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED the General Attorney for the Executors of the Will of the late PATRICK FRANCIS GALLAGHER, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said Patrick Francis Gallagher are hereby given notice to send in their claims to the Undersigned before the 15th October, 1895.

H. E. J. FITZPATRICK,
Pleader, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Hyderabad (Deccan), 12th September, 1895.

TO RAILWAY ENGINEERS AND BRICK BURNERS.

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ASQUITH & LORD,

OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of JADAVJEE ABHECHAND, late of Mangrol, in Kathiawar, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

CHATARBHUJ ABHECHAND, Brother of the Deceased, on behalf of VITHALDAS JADAVJI, the Minor Son of the Deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 7th Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 7th Day of September, 1895.

Messrs. DAPHTARY & FERREIRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of BAI JIVIBAI (Wife of HEERJEE LOWJEE), of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

HEERJEE LOWJEE, the Sole Executor named in the said Will.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 13th Day of September, 1895.

Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI, and MOTILAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

CHEAP TIMEKEEPERS FOR SERVANTS.

WE have lately imported a Selection of CHEAP WATCHES, suitable for Servants, Coachmen, &c., among them being the following:—

Nickel Keyless, Open Face, Crystal Glass stem set Watches	8 0
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Do. do. do. with Alarm	6 8
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NOTICES.

BREACHES ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

IN consequence of BREACHES on the G. I. P. Railway, the Southern-Mahratta Railway Mixed Train now leaving Gadag for Hotgi at hours 0, minutes 5, will from 16th instant, subject to Government sanction, leave Gadag and all Intermediate Stations about 2 hours earlier. See Time Tables at stations.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

(of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.)

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 16th September the Management of the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society's Business in Bombay and Karachi will be vested in Major A. HILDEBRAND, Messrs. LATHAM and Co.'s connection therewith Ceasing from that Date. All Cheques, &c., should be made payable to the ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.

Bombay, 15th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to the SIRDAR KHAN BAHADOOR PUDUMJEE PESTONJEE MEMORIAL FUND are requested to send in the amount of their Subscriptions either to the Bank of Bombay Head Office or to the Branch in Poona.

DORABJEE DADABHOY BOOTTEE,
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BURMA STATE RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AND CLEANING OILS FOR 1896.

THE Manager of the Burma State Railway invites Tenders at his Office, upto Noon of MONDAY, the 14th October next, for the supply for a period of 12 months of OILS required for use in the Locomotive and Carriage Department, as follows:—

(1.) Axle Oil, suitable for the lubrication of axles of both Locomotive and Carriages and Wagons, about 60,000 Imperial Gallons more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of 5,000 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

(2.) Engine-cleaning Oil, about 3,600 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 300 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

(3.) Cylinder and Valve Oil, about 4,800 Imperial Gallons, more or less as required, to be delivered at the rate of about 400 Imperial Gallons per month, or at such other rate as may be required by due notice from time to time.

2. The Oils will have to be delivered to the Storekeeper of this Railway at the General Stores, Rangoon, commencing from 1st January next.

3. A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the Oils numbered (1), (2), (3) above.

4. Tenders must state the prices of the oils offered per Imperial Gallon in Indian Currency, their firing temperature in degrees Fahrenheit; the viscosity of the axle, cylinder and valve oils by the scale of Redwood's Viscometer at a temperature of 140° Fahrenheit; their weights per Imperial Gallon; and where and by what firms of Manufacturers the oils offered have been produced.

5. No axle or cylinder and valve oils will be accepted of which the firing temperature is less than 435° F and the viscosity less than 450.

6. Each Tender must be preceded by a Sample of not less than one Imperial Gallon of each oil offered for supply, which should be carefully packed and addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, care of the said Storekeeper, so as to reach him not later than the 28th September next. Each Sample must be accompanied by a Letter giving full particulars required but not the price, so that Samples may be tested before tenders are opened. The Letter to be addressed to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Burma State Railway, Insein.

7. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tenders, and reserves the right of dividing the orders for each oil equally between two or three tenderers for the same or of giving an order for less than the advertised quantities.

8. Tenders must be addressed to the Manager, Burma State Railway, Rangoon, under Sealed Covers, superscribed "Tender for (kind of oil)."

By Order,
C. E. CARDEW,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Insein, dated 23rd August, 1895.

NOTICE.

POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 4th December, 1895, when the Tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

Tenderers must tender for all the supplies entered in the Schedules, but may Tender for either or both of the Schedules.

Tenderers for Schedule No. 1 may also, if they wish, Tender for the Loading, Carriage, and Delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at the following stations:—

Pyinmana.	Meiktila Cantonment.	Minbu.
Yamethin.	Thedaw.	Magwe.
Prawbwe.	Myittha	Pakokku.
Meiktila Road.	Kyaukse.	Myingyan.

Tender forms and particulars regarding the contract and the contract-deed can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription "Tender for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police" should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. 1.	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	200,000	From 1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.	Rangoon	5,000
Rice, second sort, for natives	50,000			
Wheat	1,940,000			
Dhall of sorts	227,000			
Ghee, cow's	151,000			
Salt	57,000			
Turmeric	9,500			
Chillies	1,000			
Schedule No. 2.				
Atta, dry, ground	500,000		Mandalay	5,000
Rice, second sort, for natives	3,000,000			
Wheat	5,401,000			
Dhall of sorts	760,000			
Ghee, cow's	510,000			
Salt	190,000			
Turmeric	32,000			
Chillies	2,000			

SCHEDULE, No. 2.

Loading, Carriage, and Delivery of the supplies entered in Schedule No. 1 at—

Pyinmana.	Meiktila Cantonment.	Minbu.
Yamethin.	Thedaw.	Magwe.
Prawbwe.	Myittha.	Pakokku.
Meiktila Road.	Kyaukse.	Myingyan.

Earnest-money to accompany tender.—Rs. 500.

By order of the Chief Commissioner,
H. W. CAMPBELL, Captain,
Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing.

Rangoon, the 1st September, 1895.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

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GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
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It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Rovers' Football Tournament, playing off the ties, 5 p.m.
B. B. R. Society Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-15 p.m.
Grant Road Branch, Y. M. C. A., Chitral Campaign Experiences, by Mr. Buchan, 8-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Safari entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Goa left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Coromandel and Eden Hall entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Rohilla and Wardha yesterday; the steamers Kirby Hall and Formosa left it on Saturday, and the steamer Dumra yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, prompt (weather permitting).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia," per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Thursday next.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held, this afternoon, when the Honourable Mr. Justice Ranade will read a paper on "Shivaji as a Civil Ruler."

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, FRERE ROAD, PRINCE'S DOCK.—By kind permission of Captain R. G. Murray, a select minstrel variety entertainment will be given in aid of the Institute on Thursday evening, at 8-45, by the Purser's Department of the s. s. Peninsular.

COSTLY VISIT TO THE BAZAAR.—Dawood Haji Tyab, residing at Momonwada Road, has reported to the police that he left his house on Sunday morning and went to the Null Bazaar where he made some purchases and then returned home, when he discovered that three gold studs, with a red stone set in the middle of each, and a gold chain of the collective value of Rs. 100, were missing from his coat-pocket.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The usual monthly meeting will be held in the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday. The papers to be read are:—"On Nagar Brahmins," by Mr. Chimanlal Girdharlal, acting Head Clerk to the Commissioner, N. Division; and "Note on a case of Aghorpantheism from the Saran District," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L., Hutwa, Behar.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held at the Society's Rooms, on Thursday next, at 5-30 p.m. The papers to be read include: "The Indian Wild Buffalo," by Mr. J. D. Inverarity. "Notes on the Tsaing, or Banting. (*Bos sondaicus*), by Vet.-Capt. G. H. Evans. "The Birds of the Ruby Mine District," by Mr. E. W. Oates. "Further Notes on Man-eating Tigers," by Mr. Reginald Gilbert. "The Gashew Nut," by Surg-Major K. B. Kirtikar.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY A RELATIVE.—A report was made to the police, on Sunday, that Sunderdas Mulji, an old Hindu, at present very ill, was lying on his bed in his room at Keeka Street, when his nephew, Lukmidas Bhanji, came there, and having opened a cupboard, took away from its drawer two gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 2,340. On the theft being reported to the police by complainant's medical attendant and friends, the police instituted a vigorous inquiry and discovered the property broken up and concealed in a copper vessel in the room of Bhanji Moolji, complainant's brother and father of Lukhmidas, at Bora Musjid.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.—It will be interesting to railway engineers to learn that a system of brick-burning, called Bull's patent, has lately been perfected in this country, which, we hear, will enable bricks and the materials to be turned out much more cheaply and rapidly than hitherto. Besides giving a much higher percentage of first-class bricks, the quantity of fuel required is reduced by over 30 per cent., and this saving will commend itself to engineers who have to burn bricks in places where the cost of transit of fuel is one of the heaviest items. Messrs. Gordon, Stewart & Co., Calcutta, are the agents.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Gopal Hurry, a coachman, was charged, before Mr. W. Webb. Third Presidency Magistrate, with driving his vehicle in such a rash and negligent manner as to endanger the safety of human life. On Sunday last, whilst accused was driving his conveyance furiously along the Musjid Bunder Road, an old Hindu woman was knocked down and runover, with the result that the sustained injuries to her left leg and arm. The magistrate sentenced the driver to pay a fine of Rs. 25, out of which Rs. 5 were ordered to be paid to the woman as compensation.

SINGULAR DISAPPEARANCE OF A BAG OF MONEY.—Wakta Walla, a Marwaree money-lender, having his shop at Nizampoora Street, has reported to the police the theft of a bag containing Rs. 270 from a box in his shop on the 12th instant. It appears that about noon on the day in question, complainant went out and returned in an hour, leaving the shop, during his absence, in charge of his son aged nine years, and another lad aged eleven, years. About 4 p.m. on the same day, a person called at the shop to ask a loan, and on complainant opening a large box in the shop to get out the money, he found the bag in question missing, police inquiries are in progress.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music, this evening, commencing at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March .....With Merry Voices Singing...Arrd. Maltandaine
Chorus and Cayatina....Belisario .....Donizetti
Song .....The Promise of Life.....Cowen
Selection .....An Artist's Model.....Sidney Jones
Reminiscences of.....Tosti .....John Pougher
Valse a.....Ispahan.....Popplewell Royle

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURGLARY AT SEWREE ROAD.—Wungal Haji Bassai, a muccadum in the employ of Noorbhoy Wungalji, residing in a cadjan hut at Sewree Road, reported to the police, on Sunday morning, that some person or persons unknown, entered his hut some time between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock during that morning, and having removed two large boxes from under the cot, on which complainant and his wife were asleep, to a distance of about twenty-five paces in the compound, broke them open and carried away from one of them, a small teakwood box 18 by 12, containing Rs. 520 in cash, Rs. 60 in currency notes, gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, in all, property collectively valued at Rs. 778-3-0.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the death of Bhagoo, a woman, aged sixty years, employed in a godown belonging to one Rowji Ruttonsey, at Carnac Bunder. On Sunday, the deceased was working in the godown near a tier of bags containing wheat, when the tier suddenly gave way and five of the bags fell on the deceased, causing her serious injuries and rendering her unconscious. Bhagoo was placed in a victoria and was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on arrival, life was pronounced to be extinct by the house surgeon, and her corpse was taken to the morgue. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

ROBBING A HINDU PRIEST.—Nayaldas Ramdass, a Hindu priest, who arrived in Bombay from Calcutta about two months ago, and who is at present residing on the fourth floor of a house at Cowasji Patel Tank Street, reported to the police on Sunday evening, that about 11 a.m. that day he went out, and on his return two hours later, discovered that his box had been broken open and eight currency notes for Rs. 10 each of Calcutta circle, and some articles of wearing apparel, in all of the aggregate value of Rs. 194, had been stolen therefrom. Upon enquiry the complainant ascertained that a young man named Sadaram, whom he had brought from Calcutta, and who was under his tuition, had suddenly disappeared. The police are making inquiries into the matter.

VISIT TO THAKURDWAR TEMPLE.—A correspondent writes:—Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai of Baroda has been spending some days of his leave here, in visiting places of interest. Last Sunday afternoon, he went to say his prayers in Atmaram Bava's Temple, on account of Ekadashi, in company with R. B. Shotriya, M. R. Bodas, M.A., LL.B., B. N. Vaidya, B.A., LL.B., Karbhari of Sangli, D. N. Vaidya, B.A., LL.B., and other gentlemen. The Minister is equally liberal both in mind and the flow of his hand. He distributed sums of money in charity, besiting his exalted position. He was presented by Raja Shree Raoji Bava, Goornath Bava and brothers, with gold bordered cloths, cocoanuts, flowers, &c., &c. There were *Katha* and *Puran* in the temple at the time, and the crowd wished the Dewanshaeb, both joy and success.

PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY.—*Engineering*, a technical journal, edited by an engineer, for engineers' essays, to speak of art and architecture, and in so doing again demonstrates that an engineer is not necessarily an artist or an architect. Beyond this the lines which we reproduce seem to indicate something further, a feeling which is expressed in the head line of this paragraph:—"We have remained in a state of quiescence for some time in watching the progress of the architectural novelty that is springing up in a central position in the city of Calcutta. A foreign design and foreign materials are the essential features, and these become more prominent as the building grows apace. As a type edifice it is a failure, for it is a standard that cannot be adopted without extraneous aid, and that aid must be of remote kinds—not only intellectual, but material. It now needs but the out-turn of the 'Hems' studio at Exeter to complete an abortion which has nothing to commend it but its cost and uniqueness."

A BOMBAY BANDMASTER IN ZANZIBAR.—The second assistant Bandmaster of the Sultan's Band has just received from his Highness the decoration of the 4th Class of the 2nd Grade of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. Senhor Isaac de Souza Couto has well deserved this honour, having been for no less than eighteen years past diligent and devoted to his vocation, and in addition to the recognition of this long service he has recently instructed the Swahili Band, belonging to his Highness' private troops, whose increasing numbers and engagements require a band of some strength and efficiency, as was evidenced at the palace on the night of the Banquet.—*Zanzibar Gazette.*

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE).

FUEL FOR "OTHER THAN DOMESTIC USE."

* IMPERATRIX VS. PROPRIETOR, PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR BAKERY.

THIS was a reference by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, submitting for the opinion of the High Court, under section 432 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the following question of law, which had arisen in a case pending before him. This question was, what was meant by "other than domestic use," in section 394 (a) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

The magistrate, in making the reference, said that the Municipal Commissioner had prosecuted the defendant under the section of the Act referred to. It appeared that defendant had stored a large quantity of firewood in the compound for use in his bakehouse; and it was contended on behalf of the Municipality that, because the wood was stacked for "other than domestic use," a license was necessary. On the other hand, it had been argued that section 394 applied only to certain trades not to be carried on without a license, and as the firewood in question was not "per se" a commodity of the baker's trade, the latter need take out no license. The magistrate remarked that, from the marginal note to that section as well as from the head note to sections 390 and 397, it seemed to him that the legislature intended to apply those sections to the regulation of factories and certain trades, and it could not be seriously argued that section 394 applied to the baker, because he directly or indirectly traded in firewood. Such a narrow construction of the words would, in his opinion, make all hotel-keepers, boarding-house keepers, sweetmeat-sellers, smiths and many other tradesmen, who use fuel of some kind, liable for a license.—a result which, in his humble opinion, was never contemplated by the framers of the section.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the reference, said:—In section 394 of Bombay Act 3 of 1888, the word "domestic" means "household" and connotes "dwelling" as opposed to manufactory or bakehouse. As a man, by dwelling in a bake-house, does not make it less than a bake-house under section 392, so by creating a bake-house he does not acquire any right to store firewood for other than domestic use. Section 394 aims at punishing people who, without a license or contrary to its terms, use premises in a way likely to endanger life or to create what the Act defines as a nuisance. Where a baker, having a bake-house in his dwelling, stores so much firewood in excess of his domestic requirements as may lead to such danger or nuisance, he may be punished, as the intention of the law about licenses is to bring trades, factories and bake-houses under the eyes of the Commissioner in order that he may protect the public.

A POOR WOMAN MURDERS HER CHILD.

IMPERATRIX VS. SALU, WIFE OF NANA.

This was an appeal by the accused against a decision of Mr. A. Stewart, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who in August last, found her guilty of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

The accused, Salu, was charged with causing the death of her child, aged about two years, by throwing it into a well. She practically pleaded guilty to the charge, but made contradictory statements, as to the child being alive or dead when she threw it into the well. In her confession their appeared to be no desire on her part to conceal her crime on the ground that she found it difficult to provide for the child. The Sessions Judge remarked the case was a clear one of a woman wishing to get rid of her offspring, because it was starving and its existence was inconvenient to her. On the evidence, the Sessions Judge passed sentence of transportation for life, and trusted that eventually some mitigation of the sentence might be obtained. It was a case, he remarked, in which the clemency of Government might well be exercised, as the accused's husband had deserted her soon after the birth of the child, and her father-in-law had refused to have anything to do with her or the child. The accused for the past two years had wandered about the villages near Karcher in the Parner Taluka, begging and occasionally getting food by doing field work.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the decision of the court, said:—The evidence of the medical witness is adverse to the theory that the death of the child occurred by drowning. He accounts for it by fracture of the skull caused by the head striking with violence on a stone in the well. There do not appear to be sufficient reasons for disbelieving the prisoner's statements made on various occasions to the effect that the child was living when she threw her into the well. The court therefore rejects the appeal. The prisoner has been sentenced on conviction for murder to transportation for life. The Sessions Judge is of opinion that there are reasons for a recommendation to the Governor-in-Council to reduce the sentence. In this opinion we concur. We infer from the evidence that the prisoner had been deserted by her husband and left to maintain the child without any help from his family. The motive to murder appears to have originated in want and misery. The prisoner is very young. We will forward the record to the Governor-in-Council for consideration whether the mercy of the Crown may be shewn to her. We will also draw the attention of the Governor-in-Council to a fact which ought to and possibly may have been noticed by the magistrate and the Sessions Judge with a view to prevent future breaches of the law. See the remarks on Kendillou vs. Maltby in Q. E. vs. Ganesh, I.L.R. 13 Bombay 511. The Village Police allowed the dead body to remain many hours in the well. It was their duty under the ancient system recognized in Bombay Act 8 of 1867 to forward the corpse at once for medical examination. By leaving it in the well the risk of putrefaction made it more difficult to get the sort of evidence which is so important in cases of drowning. We have noticed on several occasions the courts below, even the Courts of Sessions have not brought such behaviour to the notice of the District Magistrate; and as it seems expedient that the village officers should not be allowed to substitute a new practice tending to the prevention of evidence of crime, for that which has so long prevailed, especially where murder is suspected, we may respectfully suggest the expediency of some orders being passed by the Government on the general question. The judgment in Q. E. versus Raghu to appear in the September No. of our Reports is merely declaratory of the law with which all the courts and officers have been familiar since the year 1818. We also point out to the court below that the testimony of a medical witness, especially in a case of murder, ought, when he is present, to be taken fully, and not supplemented by reading over his testimony given elsewhere and recording answer that the earlier testimony is true. To check what is a novelty in procedure and dangerous to the administration of justice we refer to the remarks of the Judicial Committee of H. M. Privy Council in Reg. vs. Bertrand, L. R., I. P. C. at p. 535.

THE PALITANA STATE.

A PALITANA correspondent sends us a list corrected to date of the Mahomedan officers in that Hindu-Rajput State holding high posts:—1, Revenue and Financial Work, entrusted to Mr. Sakur Valimahmed, cousin of the late Mr. Jusub Hajee Amad, and who is called Daftari in Palitana. 2, Mr. Oosman Dadan, Head of Munshi Dafter, who is the nephew of the late Jusub Hajee Amad. 3, Ahmed Noormahomed, Treasurer, father-in-law of Mr. Oosman Jemaul. 4, Mr. Oomer Noormahomed is the Vakil before the Political Agent, and uncle-in-law of Mr. Oosman Jemaul. 5, Mr. Fazil Mahomed is the head of the Municipality of the town of Palitana, and brother-in-law of Mr. Oosman Jemaul. 6, Mr. Uli Cassum, Whahiwatdar (Collector), and cousin of Mr. Oosman Dadan. 7, Mr. Cassum Habib is in charge of the Cloth Department, and uncle of Mr. Oosman Dadan. 8, Mr. Pirmahamed Amad is the Superintendent of Police, appointed instead of Mr. Dias (junior). 9, Mr. Cassum Galiara is the head of the Store Department. 10, Mr. Careem is the Prant Vakil at Songadh. 11, Mr. Jusub Ally is Sheristadar of the Sarnaydhia. 12, Mr. Jemaulkba is the District Foujdar. 13, Mr. Abrahim Vullymahomed is Assistant Accountant, and brother of Mr. Sukur. 14, Mr. Tarmahomed Abdulah is Wahiwatdar, and nephew of Mr. Sukur Vullymahomed. 15, Mr. Munsir (a Mahomedan) is acting Jailor. 16, The three A.-D.-C.'s are Jemadar Mahamed, Shaik Sayad and Saji in waiting on the present Thakore. 19, Mr. Vully Ahmed is the Agent before the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, and is brother-in-law of Mr. Oosman Jemaul. 20, Mr. Oosman Jemaul is the Bombay Agent of the Thakore. And 21, Mr. Giga Havildar (a Mahomedan) is in charge of the Stud at Makhadka.

AN ISLAMIC ANNIVERSARY.

THE anniversary of the birth and death of Mahomed was celebrated by the Mahomedans of Bombay, on Sunday evening, at the Anjuman-i-Islam School Hall, Hornby Row. The building was decorated with flags and evergreens and festoons of flowers. There was a large attendance of the followers of the Prophet, amongst them being some of the leading members of the community. After the usual prayers had been offered the assembly adjourned to the hall, where some speeches were made by some of the members. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Molvi Mehedali was called to the chair, and amongst others present were: Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Moulvi Syed Mahdi Ali Khan, Messrs. A.M. Dharamsi, Najmuddin Tyebjee, Syed Abdullah Bagdadi, Fatealli Shaikh Ahmed, Zafar Ali, B.A., Moulvi Amiruddin, Shaikh Faizallabhai, B.A., Moulvi Mohammad Yusuf Khatkhatay, Doctors Khaja Abdulla and Ismail Jan Mahommed, Messrs. A. J. Risaldar, B. A., Mahboobmian Kadri, B. A., Moulvi Abdul Munim Baakza, Moulvi Karanatali, barrister-at-law, Syed Gulam Ahmed Rifai, Syed Ahmedali, Ismail Ahmedabadi, Mahammad Jafar Mukhi, Taleball Najin, A. K. Khatkhatay, A. H. Baakza, Abdulali Hakimji, M. I. Toongaikar, M. I. Paloba, Abdul Karim, merchant, etc. The interior of the Madrasa Hall was also decorated with flags, leaves and flowers. The seats were so arranged as to leave an oval in the midst, in which a miniature garden was to be seen.

The proceedings commenced by some Mahomedan students reciting in melodious concert Urdu poetry in praise of the Prophet. Mr. Mukhi, the president of the Mahomedan Club, in addressing the audience, said that that was the first occasion for the club in which such a large meeting had been held, and it gave him great pleasure to announce that the Nawab Moshin-ul-Mulk had kindly consented to preside that afternoon. He thanked the audience for their accepting the club's invitation, and, lastly, described the aims of the club; those being the, universal brotherhood to be established among the Mahomedans of various sects, and making them sympathise with one another by means of social parties and gatherings. He proposed the Nawab Molsin-ul-Mulk to the chair, which was seconded by Mr. Najmuddin Tyebjee. Moulvi Amirudin then preached a sermon, and spoke in high terms of their Prophet. He said that the meeting was held to refresh among them the memory of their Prophet who, he said, had received divine inspiration to drive away oppression, spread joy everywhere, and carry out the commands of God. After speaking at great length in prise of the Islam faith, the speaker gave a word or two of advise to his coo-religionists. He said that they should follow the example of other communities, who lived in harmony and amongst whom there were no internal dissensions or feuds. He regretted that some of his brethren did not follow according to the commands of their Prophet. One of the tenets of the Prophet was that they should preserve union and harmony amongst themselves, and although some of the followers took pride in being called true Mahomedans, yet they did not strictly carry out the command of their Prophet in this respect. The Parsee community were shining like the stars of heaven, because harmony and union existed amongst them; and because they possessed some excellent qualities of heart. They did not act with malice towards their co-religionists, and were ready to help each other in time of need. The Islam religion did not teach them to beg from members of other community, and when there were so many very wealthy Mahomedans amongst them, he despised those who asked for charity from other communities or from Government. Such men sometimes gave vent to their grievances in the name of religion, which was not proper. If they had true faith in their religion they must take steps to disseminate education, and to save their less fortunate brethren from starvation. If necessity compelled them, there was no harm in asking for aid from Government, but, he asked, why should they not help themselves? They must take some steps to help themselves. The president then rose, and after dwelling at great length upon the backward state of the Mahomedans, said that primitive Islam preached universal brotherhood while the present Islam, through bigotry, prejudices and sectarian differences for trivial matters, had become so narrow that hardly two persons could be found of the same opinion. It was a deplorable fact, and one was ashamed to say this of his own co-religionists; but unless these bitter words were put into their ears and they were made to understand their real position they were not likely to awake from their lethargic sleep. What was the reason of Islam's, or rather he might say the Musalman's becoming so narrow-minded, prejudiced, and bigoted. It was their suffering themselves to be led by customs, a good many of which were abominable and conspicuous. Instead of their uniting themselves into brotherhood and joining to assist one another, each sect was ready to extirpate the other. Was this Islam? Was this the outcome of their holy Prophet's teachings? They ought to be ashamed of their conduct. They were never taught to fight, but on the contrary they were enjoined to keep away from unnecessary danger. They were told by their holy Prophet to obey lawful authority, but he said that people went and exposed their lives in the name of religion, and the Musalmans in general were naturally charged with being a fanatic race. He, moreover, expostulated those present that it was their bounden duty to bring at least their friends and acquaintances to the right way of understanding, that it had never been lawful in Islam to resist constituted authority, and that they were to work hand in hand and live peacefully and unanimously as good brethren and citizens. Some other gentlemen then spoke a few minutes, and lastly Mr. Dharamsi spoke on the evils that come from sectarian differences, and advised the audience to act according to the counsels of the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.

After taking coffee and sprinkling of rose-water the meeting dispersed at 6 p.m.

CRICKET.

P. I. HINDOO GYMKHANA VERSUS Y. M. C. A. C. CLUB.

THE return match was played on the Cooperage ground, on Saturday, the 14th September, and resulted in a win for the Hindus by 5 wickets and 3 runs. For the Y. M. C. A. Messrs., George (28) Smith (23) and Jolley (15) were the only persons who entered double figures, the innings realising 91 runs. Mr. G. N. Bhandare bowled well, securing 6 wickets for 29 runs only. There was only 1½ hour left to the Hindus when they came to the required 91, which they did at the cost of 5 wickets. Towards the end the game became very exciting, when there remained only 30 runs to be made in 20 minutes and a draw seemed imminent. But thanks to the fast play of Messrs. Shrinivasrao and Modak, the required number and three more was made in time. For the Hindus, Messrs. Chonker (25) Shrinivarao (22) Modak (17) and Gosavi (16). batted well. Subjoined are the full scores:—

Y. M. C. A. C. CLUB.

O Brown, b L S Bhandare c Masoorkar	0
A L Smith, b G N Bhandare c Chowker	23
S Lynn, b Broker	3
W B George, b G N Bhandare	28
R E Harrington, b Kothare	0
E Alridge, b and c G N Bhandare	2
R Philips, b Kothare c L S Bhandare	8
B Jolley, st Gosavi, b G N Bhandare	15
W F Court, b G N Bhandare, c Modak	1
W Otto, b and c G N Bhandare	5
B Cooper, not out	1
Extras	5
Total	91

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
L S Bhandare	63	2	23	1
G R Broker	31	0	20	1
Kirtikar	10	0	7	0
Kothare	35	5	7	2
G N Bhandare	62	3	29	6

HINDU GYMKHANA.

W L Masoorkar, l-b-w B Lynn	1
N V Gosavi, b Alridge	16
D M Chonkar, b Court, c Phillips	25
D Shrinivasrao, run out	22
G B Modak, run out	17
G R Kirtikar, not out	2
G N Bhandare, to bat	0
G R Broker, to bat	0
B L Joshi, not out	2
S I Kothare, to bat	0
L S Bhandare, to bat	0
Extras	9
Total	94

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Lynn	43	2	15	1
Jolley	50	3	28	0
Phillips	30	1	14	0
Court	40	4	15	1
Alridge	20	1	13	1

RALLI BROS. C. C. VS. MUNICIPAL C. C.

A match was played last Saturday between the above two clubs, which resulted in a win for the Municipal team—The following is the score:—

RALLI BROTHERS, C. C.

Shamrao, G Pathari, c and b Wadya	10
J Rodgers, b Affinwalla	0
M P Vijaykar, b Affinwalla	2
J Machliwalla, c and b Affinwalla	23
Walshe, b Affinwalla	0
Walshe, c Laikaka, b Wadya	0
Newman, b Wadya	1
Dabu, not out	5
Ruttonji, b Affinwalla	0
R M Vijaykar, c Surti, b Wadya	0
Baroda, b Affinwalla	2
Extras	9
Total	54

MUNICIPAL, C. C.

M Wadya, not out	29
D'Mello, run out, B Vijaykar	8
Dadarkar, b Machliwalla	4
H Holmes, c Machliwalla, b M Vijaykar	0
J Chhoy, c Walshe, b Shamrao	36
P Affinwalla, not out	17
Extras	9
Total	101

THE DACOIT WAR IN TONQUIN.

THE Tonquin papers from the 7th to the 17th August have some interesting details of the contest now going on between the French troops and dacoits, in Tonquin.

The French troops (1,200 men) have, since the action of the 30th July, remained inactive before the dacoit stronzholds, and have contented themselves with attempting to cut off supplies from the dacoits—an almost hopeless task in this wooded hilly country. The French have built posts within rifle range of the dacoit strongholds and a more or less continuous fire is kept up upon them, without, however, much effect. Mortars have now been ordered up. Lo-man himself appears to have slipped past the French with 200 men, and to be now threatening Monkay, whilst his lieutenant remains behind in the stockade with 300 men. A number of Annamites have lately joined the dacoits.

In the meantime the health of the troops, which in the official reports is invariably described as "as good as can be expected under the circumstances," has rapidly deteriorated, and the latest news is that cholera has broken out, and several deaths occurred. Batches of sick men are regularly being sent back to Hanoi, and reliefs are continually arriving from the various posts in the rear, none of which are, however, strong enough to well afford this decrease of garrison. The Intelligence Service appears to have left much to be desired. "Had we known," say the Tonquin papers, "that the dacoit positions were so strong, we would have brought more men. The present force is manifestly inadequate for the task it is called upon to perform." Alluding to the action referred to in the "Pioneer" of August 23rd, it is remarked that had Colonel Riou been in possession of reliable information he would never have attacked a strong position where it was only possible to attack in Indian file, and he would have avoided a useless loss of life. There has been the usual difficulty about supply, and defects continue to retard all active operations. The troops had on several occasions to be placed on half rations.

The dacoits appear to be well-informed and able at will to pass men in and out through the French lines. The Lyaudet family have probably been spirited away to a more secure retreat, and the French are in all probability watching a nest from which the bird has flown. A bright look-out is kept for dacoit spies, and men suspected of giving Lo-man information are immediately shot. The Kebao customs boats cruise off the coast, and all Chinamen who attempt to land from sampans and cannot satisfactorily account for themselves are shot without trial. The French now profess to have proofs of a fact which they have all along strongly suspected, that the Chinese authorities are secretly in league with the dacoits. At Daidong a French detachment sent out to support a native levy (link-co) exchanged volleys across the Song-Kalongho River with a party of dacoits hidden along the fringe of woods on the Chinese bank. Whilst the French Government has been attempting to obtain the release of the Lyaudet family by possible means, the Kebao Coal Company has not lost the hope of obtaining the deliverance of the prisoners by paying a ransom, and Lo-man is said to be still negotiating as to the amount to be paid. The Tonquin papers dwell upon the gloomy side of the picture, and fully recognise the unfavourable effect which has been produced on French prestige by this state of things where 1,200 French troops are successfully defied by 800 dacoits. We can already imagine, say they, what the cost of this expedition will be, for we have not forgotten the Ba-ky column, nor are we likely to do so for a long time to come. "Why," they ask, "do not the ordinary rules of task to native irregulars; they would accomplish it much better than we do, brought face to face as we are with the constant drain which sickness causes amongst our expensive European soldiers." Commandant Mondon has been superseded.

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

THE completed return of the trade of India in the principal commodoties of import and export for 1893-94 has now been published, and we give the values below compared with those of 1892-93.

	Exports.		Imports.	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coal and Coke.....	226,295,732	23,766,436	26,896,732	23,766,436
Cotton, raw.	149,924,246	178,228,865	149,924,246	178,228,865
" manufactured...	279,682,777	298,074,852	279,682,777	298,071,852
Drugs and Chemicals.	16,701,866	19,934,253	16,701,866	19,934,275
Dyes and Tans	56,552,525	59,908,629	56,552,525	59,908,629
Grain and Pulse	217,668,760	184,056,430	217,668,760	184,056,430
Hides and Skins	69,042,705	61,233,016	69,042,705	61,233,016
Horns	1,057,746	871,133	1,057,746	871,133
Jute, raw ...	87,505,023	97,863,019	87,505,023	97,863,019
Gunny bags and cloth..	28,224,120	28,322,359	28,224,120	28,322,359
Lac	8,211,154	8,994,725	8,211,154	8,594,725
Leather manufactured	11,155,725	11,240,880	11,155,725	11,240,880
Liquors	27,843,213	28,471,036	27,843,213	28,471,036
Metals	70,790,018	72,361,046	70,790,018	72,361,046
Oils	25,648,215	29,571,708	25,648,215	29,571,708
Oil-seeds.....	131,068,415	182,403,735	131,068,415	182,403,735
Opium.....	58,160,214	56,786,069	58,160,214	56,786,059
Paper and Pasteboard	4,231,492	4,638,621	4,231,492	4,638,621
Provisions ...	103,892,811	107,172,877	103,892,811	107,172,877
Salt	62,842,097	62,343,904	62,842,097	62,849,904
Saltpetre, etc	7,326,846	6,499,091	7,326,846	6,499,091
Silk, raw.....	18,001,748	18,874,341	18,001,748	18,874,341
" manufactured goods	8,375,472	9,565,026	8,375,472	9,565,026
Spices	37,950,563	44,442,881	37,950,563	44,442,881
Stone and Lime	4,057,745	4,068,880	4,057,745	4,068,880
Sugar	57,330,620	72,873,861	57,330,620	72,873,861
Tea	61,861,391	59,770,469	61,861,291	56,770,469
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	17,963,174	16,798,506	17,963,174	16,798,506
Tobacco, manufactured	3,080,027	3,004,632	3,080,027	3,004,652
Wool, raw...	7,148,248	6,824,969	7,148,248	6,824,969
" manufactured ...	7,990,588	8,288,019	7,990,588	8,288,019
All other articles of merchandise	111,417,422	119,149,923	111,417,422	119,149,923
Grand Total.	1,770,883,596	884,060,245	1,770,883,596	1,884,060,245

COATES MEMORIAL FUND.

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	Rs.
Amount previously announced	1,748
H. H. the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadur, of Durbunga, K.C.I.E.	1,500
H H the Maharajah of Durbhunga.....	500
H H the Maharahee Surmomoye of Cossimbazaar	100
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Messrs Harman and Co	10
Surgeon-Major S C Nandi, I M S	10
Messrs F Harley and Co	10
Dr W J Simpson	10
In amounts of Rs 2 and Rs 5	39
Total.....	Rs. 4,823

Further donations will be thankfully received either by the Bankers, or by—

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" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16.

THE latest news calling for notice in this column, conveyed by Reuter's telegrams, was chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date; and locally the Banks and Freight, Stock and Share markets have remained closed to-day for the Parsee new-year holidays.

In the Produce markets very little business has been transacted, the purchases of *Cotton* for export having been *nil*; while the Mills have taken only 15 Ujein, at Rs. 190; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 162½ per candy. In *Wheat* a moderate business has been reported for shippers' account in a steady market. *Seeds* also have been steady in tone with a moderate business passing; but prices are all unchanged in both markets.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	356 bales.
Wheat	10,500 cwts.
Rapeseed	1,280 "
Rice	1,287 "

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 767 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and 73 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain R Jones, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Liverpool (18th August,) brought a general cargo, Mr R Clark, Mr L Beable and two deck passengers.

THE German East Africa, Co's s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain A Gauhe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, (1st September,) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Toeppen, Mr Michlmann, Mr and Mrs Hosmann and 63 deck.

THE R I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2552 tons, Captain E R Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius via Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Sulleman, wife and 2 children, Mr Ismail Hoosein, Mr Hoossin Fakir, Mr Mahomed Jeeva, Mr Fatmah and Son, Mr Ismail Mahomed and nine deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Madura, 1273 tons, Captain T A Collins, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant, from Delagoa Bay (25th August) via Mozambique, Zanzibar and Seychelles, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr L S F de Rozario, E Souza, Mr DeSouza, Mr Mendes, Mr Rodrigues, Mr Valubhaji one distressed seaman, and 147 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Rohilla, 2,216 tons, Captain G. C. Henning, arrived in harbour yesterday, from China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Colombo—Mr. Shattack, Mrs Pingree, Mr W Wallach, Mr H L Thomas, Mr Abdul Reman, Mr S Kadur, Mr and Mrs Lubbert, Mr C Soujee, Mrs N Sonajee and eleven deck. From Melbourne—Miss Barton and Captain Fordyce. From Adelaide—Mr and Mrs. Wingrove Tait. From Singapore—Eight deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Macnab	1472	Wakeford	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
B	Naderi	1878	Macalister	R S Ports	14-9	B & P S N Co
C	Muke Maru	2053	Brown	Japan	19-9	Tata & Sons
E	Alecto		Marshall	Hull	22-9	F Muir & Co
G	Greenmore (Bq)	539	Brebner	Not fixed		H S Shiliok
H	Safari	878	Gauhe	Zanzibar		F Hayer

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	828	Keyzar	Karachi	17-9	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	513	Fakir	Mangalore	16-9	
Sabarmati	923	Ahmed	Bhownagar	17-9	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Peninsular	3017	Murray	London	21-9	P & O Co
3	Britannia	1981	Hillock	Liverpool	14-9	Graham & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Parodi	Genoa	19-9	C Barboro
4	Coromandel	2333	Wheler	London	5-10	P & O S N Co
6	Rohilla	3511	Henning	China	Not fixed	P & O S N Co
7	Kaiser-i-Hind		Seymour	China	19-9	P & O S N Co
8	M. Bacquehem	3740	Grisogno	China	21-9	A Lloyds
9	Wardha	2552	Hobson	Calcutta	18-9	M M & Co
12	Eden Hall	2332	Jones	Not fixed		E Bates
15	Jubada	1711	Tyndall	Mauritius		H Cassum
16	Dumra	762	Livingstone	Karachi	17-9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Wardha (s)	Robinson	Mauritius, Aug 30.
	Rohilla (s)	Henning	Shanghai, Aug 24.
	Safari (s)	Gauhe	Zanzibar, Sept 1.

The Steamer Dumra, Captain Livingstone, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The Steamer Coromandel, entered for loading yesterday for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.
Sept. 12 Darina s ..... John Curry ..... Vizagapatam, Sept 9.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 12.—Steamers Malda, Lawada, Statesman, Kistna and Wing Sang.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.
Sept. 11 Putiala s ..... Negapatam.
" Kangra s ..... Rangoon.
13 Nadir s ..... Bombay.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 11 Kerbela s ..... Rangoon.
" Putiala s ..... Rangoon.
" Palitana s ..... Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Britannia s—10 bales wool, N Cassum bhoy and Co.
FOR LONDON.
Peninsular s—52 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 15 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 13 bales hides H O H Hassam; 16 bales hides S M Dhuramsee; 12 bales hides E Khoodabux; 15 bales hides, K Shroff and Co; 31 bales hides and Skins, H Jamail; 28 bales skins, Hajee M Aba.
FOR HULL.
Alecto s—930 cwts myrabollams, Choonilal Dosalchand; 5499 cwts myrabollams, Ewart Latham and Co; 3115 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Nowrojee.
FOR NAPLES,
R Rubatino s—20 bales cotton, Narayan Vishram,
FOR HONGKONG.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—37 cwts cloves, 12 cwts kismiss, 25 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 54 cwts kismiss, Quan Lun Eaoo, 10 cwts genda horns, C Ebrahim and Co.
Marq Bacquehem s—159 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Muke Maru s—37 cwts Sandalwood, E Hajee Hahmud; 44 cwts sandalwood Jeena Kika.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—250 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 143 cwts sandalwood, chips Jeena Kika; 9 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 6/6 cwts old iron, Killick Nixon and Co; 25 bales twist, R Canjee and Co,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 14.
Vidal, Capt, Bo Staff on duty, from Aden.
SEPTEMBER 15.
Dixon, Capt, Bo R E; from furlough, from England.
Cooper, Lieut, Bo Poona Horse, from England.
Murray, Lt, Ms 2 Suffolk Regt, on leave, from England.
Cox, Capt, Ms, from leave from England.
Lyle, Capt, Beng R W Fus, on leave from Jhansi.
DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15.
Phillott, Capt; Punjab, 3rd P C to rejoin to Edwardesabad.
Cox, Capt, Ms, to rejoin, to Mandalay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING R. V. A.
Bombay, 17th September, 1895.
1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head Quarters.
To-day and Friday at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
To-day and Friday at 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.
By Order,
J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 7th September 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	29,937	28,741	1,256	...	...	6,265
Parcels, &c.	31,810	33,954	...	2,144	...	1,58,596
Goods						
Other earnings	2,217	2,075	142	...	...	6,767
Total for week	64,024	64,770	...	746	...	...
Aggregate	6,51,510	8,23,169	...	...	...	1,71,629

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 15.
10 p.m. ... 76·9
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.
6 a.m. ... 74·5
10 a.m. ... 76·3
2 p.m. ... 79·7
4 p.m. ... 80·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—September 7, at Asansol, the wife of W L Allen, of a son, permaturely.
BULLEY—September 6, at Secunderabad, the wife of Sergeant-Instr F Bulley, H V Rifles, of a son.
MC GOWAN—September 5, at Quetta, the wife of E Stanley McGowan, Manager, Murree Brewery Company, Limited, of a daughter.
MAUNSELL—September 4, at Snowy View, Darjeeling, the wife of Major George W Maunsell, Royal West Kent Regiment, of a daughter.
PERMAN—September 8, at Soleng, Assam, the wife of W. F. Perman, of a son.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—September 7, at Asansol, Harriet Margaret, the dearly beloved wife of W L Allen, and eldest daughter of Mr J W Flewicer.
BOILEAU—August 8, at Umballa, suddenly from hæmorrhage of the throat, Ume Alleen Freeland, the dearly-loved second daughter of Assistant Surgeon G T Boileau, aged 16 years and 6 months.
ENDLE—September 9, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, Sarah Ewbank Endle, for 18 years the devoted wife of Rev S Endle, S P G Mission, Tezpur, Assam.
FLUKE—August 31, at Nusseerabad, George Edward, the youngest child of A J & S Fluke, P W Department, aged 3 months.
FOULIS—September 12, at Madras, Fanny, widow of the late Surgeon David Deas Foulis, H E I C S, aged 66 years.
HARRIS—September 5, at Simla, Elsie, the third daughter of Mr and Mrs W A Harris, of an affection of the lungs, aged 13 years and 4 months.
HASTINGS—August 20, at 10, Kyd Street, Calcutta, Miss Mary Hastings, aged 81 years and 10 months.
MACMASTER—September 9, at Calcutta, Donald MacMaster, Assistant to Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1895.

WE have now before us the exact terms of Mr. J. M. Maclean's resolution on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons, namely, "that this House views with apprehension the burdens of Indian taxpayers caused by the annexation of unproductive territory to the land frontier of British India." Such a motion comes with special force from a former editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, a journal which has for years past exposed and denounced the fatal policy of adding to the responsibilities of an Empire already sufficiently great. The mania for such acquisitions has developed in the last decade to incredible proportions. On the side of Burma alone two thousand miles have been added to the enormous length of the frontiers which India has to patrol and defend. Every year the area of useless territory adding to the weight with which our resources are burdened goes on increasing. We have recently learned that the Mekong has been crossed and a hundred Gurkhas sent to garrison Mongsin, which the French claim as part of the territory ceded to them in 1893 by Siam. With the merits of the international controversy then arising we are not now concerned, but it is clear that in this scramble for unproductive territory we may easily find ourselves in adventures of a very undesirable and altogether unprofitable kind. On the other side of Siam the same process is going on. In the North-West we have by the insensible and relatively inexpensive process of "Sandemanising" added Beluchistan to the Empire; while by ever recurring military expeditions (the latest of which has added the Chitral region to our burdens and anxieties) we have brought under our rule thousands of square miles of mountain region inhabited by the independent Pathan tribes, who will be very troublesome subjects. It is to be hoped that Mr. Maclean will follow up his protest against the senseless annexation of useless territory by moving for a return of the area in square miles of all the territory which has been acquired since 1880; its population; the expenditure involved in its acquisition and subsequently; and the revenue derived therefrom. The figures would be worth a whole library of disquisitions by Mr. Curzon and other champions of the forward school.

It is not without interest to us in India to find that Mr. Chamberlain on his accession to the Colonial Office discovered to his surprise that there are territories under the Crown which have never yielded anything either to the mother-country or to anyone else. "Cases have come to my knowledge," he told the House of Commons, "of colonies which have been British colonies perhaps for more than 100 years in which up to the present time British rule has done absolutely nothing; and if we left them to-day we should leave them in the same condition as that in which we found them. I shall be prepared to consider very carefully myself, and then, if I am satisfied, to confidently submit to the House any case which may occur in which by the judicious investment of British money those estates which belong to the British Crown may be developed for the benefit of their population and for the benefit of the greater population which is outside." Will Mr. Chamberlain persuade the House of Commons to invest British money in developing the territories which have been annexed to India for the benefit of the Empire at large? The new policy which he proposes in regard to the hitherto unproductive "estates which belong to the British Crown" is as applicable to the Chitral region as to Uganda or the pestiferous Gold Coast. Two hundred miles of railway would link Chitral to the Indian railway system, while more than six hundred will be required to enable Mombassa to send beads to the naked savages dwelling on the shores of the Victoria Nyanza. It is true that in the one case as in the other the British capitalist would have to look to the British taxpayer for any return on his disinterested outlay for a few years. But, says Mr. Chamberlain, what are a few years in the history of a country? If Parliament is prepared to lavish British money in constructing or subsidising railways in the swamps of Africa, why should not a few millions be spared for the development of the territories annexed by the Government of India under peremptory orders from the Cabinet in London? The vast burden imposed upon the Indian taxpayer by the wholesale annexations along our vast frontier are far more heavy than the Colonial Office would venture to impose on the Cape or any self-governing colony for the acquisition of, say, Bechuanaland. That territory is handed over to colonial exploitation, free of cost, when the mother-country has conquered it with her own troops. In all fairness and decency the Government by whose Imperial commands sterile tracts of unproductive territory are added year by year to the Indian Empire which has to replenish as it can an exhausted exchequer, should contribute to the cost of the roads and railways without which they must remain for a hundred years to come "in the condition in which we found them." Is it extravagant to hope that some small modicum of the money now to be lavished by the Imperial Government on Imperial fads in Africa and elsewhere may fall to the share of India? The Colonial Secretary informed the House of Commons that the acquisition of Bechuanaland cost the Home Government some years ago a million and a-half sterling, expended on the military expedition, commanded by Sir Charles Warren, who took possession of the country. The region is now to be handed over to Mr. Cecil Rhodes and the Cape for nothing. That first outlay, by no means represents the whole expenditure on Bechuanaland. Great Britain has been spending £120,000 to £140,000 annually in that country, and more than half of it on an armed force under the control of Colonel Carrington, who used the armed policemen instead of dogs in hunting. With a contribution of a million and a-half sterling, and a yearly subsidy of £140,000 from the Imperial Treasury, Sir James Westland could regard the annexation of the Chitral region and even the dispatch of Ghurkhas into the unknown country beyond the Mekong with comparative equanimity.

If the Ministers who have rescinded the orders, issued by their predecessors, to evacuate Chitral should see fit to share the cost of the latest acquisition, well and good. In that case the conscience of England will not be stricken with any misgiving that the opening of the new territory will entail complicity in the sin of slavery. Slavery does not exist in India, and we construct railways by free labour, which is very well paid. As everyone knows, free labour does not exist anywhere in Central Africa. Six hundred miles of railway can only be constructed in that part of the Dark Continent by slave labour; none else is to be obtained for love, money, or the prayers of the Missionaries. Mr. H. M. Stanley well knows this; and Sir Charles Dilke has an inkling of it. Sir Charles raised a warning voice on the subject in the House of Commons on the 21st August. He besought the Government not to employ contractors on the Mombassa railway, for they would certainly employ slave labour. He even expressed a fear that railway directors, having the interests of their shareholders to consider, might be tempted to utilise the more economical labour. Mr. Chamberlain skilfully evaded the ticklish question by remarking, quite truly, that the construction of railways is a means of putting an end to slavery; a judicious variant on the somewhat trite maxim that the end justifies the means.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, the other day, promised the Indian deputation to the Colonial Office, that their representations should have his most sympathetic consideration. This was as much as the Colonial Secretary could promise them. But the originators of the agitation in Natal do not intend to rest satisfied with anything short of the removal of their grievances, and whilst Mr. Naoroji and Mr. Bonnerji were waiting upon the Colonial Secretary their compatriots in Natal were formulating fresh representations to Lord Elgin in the shape of a new memorial, and a strongly stated list of grievances. Briefly stated the grievances of the British Indian subjects resident in South Africa—who number over a hundred thousand—are against disabilities under which they have suffered, and are likely still further to suffer if their prayer be not answered. A list of the matters set forth in the latest representation are those in which it is intended to impose restrictions upon British Indians, by the several Governments of Cape Colony, Natal, the South African Republic (Transvaal), and the Orange Free State. Among them are the acquisition of real property, the possession of the Franchise, freedom of locomotion, both by day and night, the granting of trade licenses (which are necessary for all engaged in trade), and the freedom of choice as regards places of residence and places of business. It is shown that early in this year the Cape Assembly passed a Bill authorising the East London Municipality to legislate with a view to compel British Indians to reside in locations and to take out passes should they want to leave their homes after 9 p.m. Generally, they complain, an attempt is being made to treat all Indians, whatever their caste and position, as "coolies," *i.e.*, labourers, generally assisted emigrants whose indentures have expired, and further to class them with Kaffirs and other African native races, however uncivilised. Though they attribute the whole of the hostile treatment they receive to trade jealousy, they consider all comparatively trifling when placed alongside the attempt which is being made to compel the Indians to confine themselves both for purposes of residence and of trade to certain fixed "locations," necessarily inconvenient for trade, as being away from the actual town, and possibly dangerous to health, as being in a situation for which no one has any particular use except it may be the deposit of town refuse. Such a case, it is stated, actually occurred in 1893, and elicited a strong protest from the British Agent against the action of the Transvaal Government. Such an unreasonable restriction on liberty can at the best mean nothing but financial ruin to a merchant, and this they will not accept if they can by any means avert it.

IN reference to the debate on Mr. Justice Ranade's motion, discussed in the University Senate on Friday evening, a well-informed correspondent points out, as proving that there was no desire on the part of the opponents of the motion to burden the students with unnecessary tests, that almost all those who were against the reduction of the number of examinations were opposed to having three examination when the B. A. course was one of three years only. There is another point in connection with the question which should not be lost sight of. The heavy mortality amongst graduates dwelt on in the Vice-Chancellor's Convocation address last year, to which reference was constantly made by Mr. Justice Ranade in his speech, was shown by Dr. Bhandarkar to occur amongst Hindu graduates only, the figures in the case of the Parsee graduates being much lower. The test is of course the same in both cases, and the inability of the students of one community to survive an ordeal which those of another nationality successfully pass must be put down to a difference in mental or physical stamina. If the social customs of most sections of the Hindu community were more in consonance with the enlightenment of the age, we should not hear of these differences, and the only conclusion that can be come to on the question is that the remedies for them must be found in other directions than in amending the University course. In reference to the other motion of Mr. Ranade, our correspondent points out that one of the causes of the high percentage of failures at Matriculation since 1887, as shown by Mr. Ranade's figures, must certainly be the doing away in that year with the restriction by which students attending schools but thought unfit to be sent up by their masters were previously prevented from appearing privately. The result of the removal of the restriction is shown by the fact that the number of candidates rose suddenly from 2,452 in 1886 to 3,012 in 1887, the increase in the number of private candidates out of these being from 1,066 in 1886 to 1,555 in 1887. These figures speak for themselves.

SIR CHARLES DILKE is very indignant with what he terms the "fraudulent attempt to pretend that there is no slavery in Zanzibar." He alleges that slavery is practically carried on under the British flag, and refuses to be comforted by the official assurance that "domestic slavery" only prevails in that Protectorate. He avers that the slavery is of the worst type, and he is quite certain that if it were put down, the revenue would only suffer for a year or two and then all would be well, as African free labourers or Indian coolies would, in his opinion, be imported to work the cinnamon and clove plantations. That we may take leave to doubt. While yielding to none in detestation of the infamies of the slave trade, we have as little sympathy with the cry "*perisse les colonies plutot qu'un principe*" as with Carlyle's dictum that the proper way to deal with Quasshee is to stand over him with a cowhide while he cultivates sugar-cane and cotton for the profit of his master. We suggest a better way of dealing with the problem of slave labour based on the Indian precedent of letting it severely alone. The refusal of any semblance of recognition by the Government or in the courts to the status of slavery is death to that institution. When a tyrannical master finds that he may be brought up at the nearest police court if he thrashes his own nigger, and that he cannot obtain assistance from the law, to reclaim a runaway, the peculiar institution dies out of itself before anyone is aware. The arbitrary suppression of the traditional practice in Eastern Africa will be resisted to the death as in the Soudan; for it involves the utter ruin of the masters on whom the slaves and their children are dependent for food and shelter. This is a point of view quite ignored by those who hold forth on the subject in the House of Commons for the edification of Exeter Hall.

THE recent contest in Central Finsbury, we learn, cost Mr. Naoroji £594-11-4, and his successful opponent, Mr. Mainwaring, £672-3-2. A paragraph went the round of the papers, the other day, stating that Mr. Naoroji had definitely assured his friend in Central Finsbury that he did not intend to be their candidate again. Mr. Naoroji does not know how the announcement originated, and says it is entirely without foundation. It will be time enough for him to decide

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEFENDER.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

It is reported that Mr. Vanderbilt, the American millionaire, has purchased the yacht Defender, and intends sailing her on the Riviera in British regattas.

CHOLERA AT TANGIER.

Cholera has appeared at Tangier.

RIOTING AT AN IRISH ELECTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Much electoral excitement has taken place at Limerick, where Mr. O'Keefe, an Anti-Parnellite, has been elected Member of Parliament in the place of the dynamiter, Daly, and defeating Mr. Nolan, the Parnellite candidate, by 87 votes.

Rioting went on for five hours on Saturday, and fifty of the rioters were injured. The police made twenty arrests.

FRENCH COMMERCIAL MISSION.

PARIS, SEPT. 16.

The French Commercial Mission to China has sailed.

RUSSIAN CONSULATE IN CHINESE TURKESTAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 16.

The Russian Government have established a Consulate at Turfan, in Chinese Turkestan, and an escort of Cossacks will be attached to the Consulate.

THE SHAHZADA.

PARIS, SEPT. 15.

The Shahzada leaves here on Tuesday, and embarks on the Clive, at Marseilles, on Wednesday.

THE LORD MAYOR IN PARIS.

The Lord Mayor of London was entertained at luncheon by the Paris Municipal Council, to-day.

The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava was present.

Cordial toasts were drunk, and cordial speeches made after luncheon.

THE ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

NASIK, SEPT. 16.

The annual meeting of the Royal Western India Golf Club opened here this morning. The links were in fairly good order, but on account of the recent heavy rain much water lay about, and the ground was not helpful to low scoring. The first competitions were played off, this morning, the weather being cloudy but otherwise favourable with a cool breeze. In the handicap competition for ladies, over two rounds of the ladies' links, eight ladies competed. Miss M. Whitton, Nagpur, won with an excellent 97, playing from scratch. Mrs. Betham, Alibag, was second with 99 nett, and Mrs. Hatch, Bombay, third with 101 nett. In the gentlemen's competition, two rounds of the course, for the President's Cup, given by Mr. Porteous, and the handicap, eighteen competed. Mr. Penny, Nagpur, won the cup with 93, Mr. Nicholson, Bombay, being second with 94, and Mr. Wroughton, Bombay, third with 97. In the handicap Mr. Stuart, Nagpur, won with 91 nett, Mr. Penny being second, and Messrs. Nicholson, Bombay, and Plunkett, Nasik, tying for the third place. Mr. Reid, Bombay, did a good 98. The rest were over 100. In the single rounds Messrs. Penny and Nicholson tied with 44. The driving competition took place, this afternoon, but was tame and much spoilt by a heavy shower of rain and a cross wind. There were twelve competitors, and Mr. Stuart again won, covering in his first drive 216 yards and 2 feet before the rain came on. Mr. Nicholson in his third attempt was 7 inches behind the winner, taking second place, and Mr. Fraser, Nagpur, was third with 215 yards.

THE AUSTRALIAN FOREST POLICY.

AN INDIAN ADVISER.

SIMLA, SEPT. 16.

Mr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests in India, has been, with the sanction of the Government of India, advising the Government of Victoria, Australia, on their Forest policy.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In a match, this evening, between the Somersets and the Devonshires, the former won by three goals to love.

CHITRAL NEWS.

Major Deane is undertaking the carriage of stores from Chakdara to Chitral through the Kaka Khels.

The Buffs left Laram on the 14th. The Divisional Head-quarters rejoined General Low at Malakhand on the 15th.

The Buffs marched from Kotigram to Chakdara on the 15th.

The first train with Jeypore transport left Nowshera on the 15th instant, at 9-35, the second train following at 11-37.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 16.

The Chitral prisoners who escaped from the dharmsala are Damal Mohomed and Yadkar Beg, and another. Nothing has been heard about them since their disappearance.

THE N.-W.-P. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Mr. Allan Cadell, the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, goes to Agra to meet the Viceroy towards the end of October, coming thereafter to Allahabad on the 31st, to give over charge to Sir Antony Macdonnel.

PASSAGE ALLOWANCES.

The Secretary of State has approved of the proposal that Officers of the British Service holding the appointment of Deputy Adjutant-General under the new Commands, when necessarily returning to England, on the expiration of their term, for Staff service, should be treated as General Officers with regard to passage.

THE BAHREIN RISING.

News from the Persian Gulf shows that the malcontents at Zoraba on the mainland had collected in a large number. Dhows filled with armed men were evidently intending to sail for the island to create mischief, but the prompt action taken by Commander Pelly, however, frustrated any such design. On receiving news of the hostile gathering the gunboat Pigeon appeared off Zoraba, and Commander Pelly summarily ordered the crews to leave the dhows, and forty of them were destroyed at once. This had such effect on the malcontents that they opened negotiations under a flag of truce, which resulted in the rebellious tribe agreeing to return to the island, and pledging themselves to be of good behaviour in future. It is now believed all fear of hostilities has passed away.

THE CROFT CASE.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 16.

To-day, the Calcutta police court disposed of the application of John Croft that prosecution against him for using false trade marks on spirits be adjourned till November next, and for the issue of a commission to England for the examination of certain witnesses there. The magistrate held that he had no power to issue a commission out of British India, but adjourned the case to the 7th October.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

The Industrial Conference commenced their sittings, to-day, at the Town Hall, Heerabag. There were about two hundred and ten delegates from different parts of the Presidency assembled. The delegates were received by Secretaries Rao Bahadur Coopooswamy and Namjoshi, the delegates representing about hundred seventy-seven Municipalities and Local Boards. Shrimant Baba Maharaj proposed that Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee be voted to the chair, and it was carried out unanimously. The chairman then made a long interesting speech on the industries in the Presidency, and referred to the zeal taken in Poona to revive the industries and to the fact that different institutions were vying with each other in helping the one material prosperity of the country. He said their wish was as fair as practicable to let Indians become their own producers, but though they provided coal, iron, and seeds, if they were not cheap as other countries, they could not tell people to buy them in preference to the foreign article. They hoped to be able to start an analytical chemical laboratory from next year. He said that the agricultural ledger published by the Government in English, had better be published also in the vernacular, as it will prove of inestimable value. The financial resolution was creating a low exchange, and he did not know what result it would have in the commercial world. He referred to the Madras Government resolution of July last, and said Captain Townsend had submitted a proposal to lessen the loss to the State by exporting Indian iron, but the Government was unwilling to undertake it. The Hon'ble Ranade's paper on mining or manufacturing operations was referred to at length. The chairman believed that the time was come for forming mining and manufacturing syndicates, which would succeed, with the help of Princes and Chiefs. If the syndicate was formed they would not here work in vain. If they worked with zeal and perseverance the Industrial Conference would establish its claims to the sympathies of the capitalists, and the sympathies of the Government would be asked. If their wants are limited it would be a success. The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow.

CRICKET: POONA GYMKHANA *VS.* Y. M. C. A. C. C.

The cricket match, Poona Gymkhana *vs.* Bombay Young Men's C. C., was played, to-day. The latter won the toss, and went in first, but made a poor show, making only 90 runs. Poona went in, and made 130 runs for three wickets down. The match will be resumed to-morrow.

THE LADIES' SHOOTING MATCH.

The ladies' shooting match, for which Surgeon-Major-General and Mrs. Webb offered prizes, was shot off to-day. Miss Bromley won the first prize with 44 points, 31 in 100 yards and 13 in running tiger. Mrs. Cockburn Curtis made 43. Miss Vidal won the Young Ladies' prize, presented by Colonel Selby, R.E. Surgeon-Major-General and Mrs. Webb were "at home" on the ground to their friends. The other competitors were: Lady Sandhurst, Miss Gardner, Mrs. Turner Jones, Mrs. Badham, Misses Burgess, Mrs. Scannell, Miss Turnbull, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Kidley, and Mrs. Jones.

THE FORTHCOMING NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 16.

At a public meeting, held here to collect subscriptions for the coming National Congress, it was unanimously resolved that the Social Conference should meet in the Congress pandal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 14.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here, this afternoon.

ADEN, SEPT. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived this morning, at daybreak.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 16.

Orient steamer Oruba, from London, and French mail steamer Oxus, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3¼

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 3-8
Bar Silver	30½

THE SITUATION AT POREBUNDER.

A HINDU gentleman of prominence in Bombay has received a letter from his agent at Porebunder, stating that party feeling still runs high there between the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. The trial of rioters before the Special Sessions Judge, Mr. Kennedy, has been postponed owing to a serious difference of opinion between the Judge and Mr. Wadia, barrister-at-law, who is engaged for the defence. Mr. Wadia complained of the partial attitude of the judge, alleging that his leaning was towards the Mahomedans, and applied to the Administrator for a transfer of the case; but the Administrator having declined to interfere in the matter, Mr. Wadia sent a telegram to H. E. Lord Sandhurst, complaining of the attitude of the special judge and asking for the appointment of an independent judge. It is further stated that Mr. Wadia has left Porebunder for Bombay, *en route* to Poona, to see the Governor, and lay his complaint personally before his Excellency. Owing to the absence of Mr. Wadia the trial is postponed, but it will most probably be resumed shortly, as the State has expressed its willingness to retain the services of Mr. Pandit, barrister-at-law, for the defence. In consequence of this incident, feeling still runs very high, and the Hindus complain that there is no chance of justice being done to them at the hands of the Judge. On enquiry we have ascertained that as there was some apprehension of a fresh outbreak of hostilities, the Administrator, as a precautionary measure, sent to Rajkote for forty-two sabres of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry to be ready to cope with any emergency that might arise. Everything is at present quiet at Porebunder, the presence of the military being sufficient to inspire awe in the hearts of people who might otherwise be bent upon mischief.

THE BREACHES ON THE RAILWAY.

FROM intelligence received in Bombay, it appears that, on Sunday, heavy rain again fell on the south-east line of the G. I. P. Railway, and although luckily no more breaches have occurred, still the storms have kept the rivers flowing swiftly, and the currents are stated to be so strong as to render abortive all the efforts of the engineers to make temporary arrangements for the transhipment of passengers. By the storm which passed over the district on the previous Friday, three masonry piers of the wrecked bridge over the Seena river collapsed on the following day. Two Government Telegraph employes were working on the piers, and one of them was hurled into the river by the sudden collapse of the structure, and was drowned, while his companion managed to escape. It is stated that the Acting General Traffic Manager, the Acting Engineer, and several European officers of the railway had a very narrow escape, as they had all gathered on the doomed structure a couple of minutes previous to its collapse. The engineers will resume the work of reconstruction as soon as the state of the rivers permit. Passengers for stations beyond Mohol are booked *via* Poona.

THE Russian ship Rostoff, from Kronstadt, has arrived on the Montenegrin coast, near Antivari, with a cargo of 30,000 rifles. 15,000,000 cartridges, a number of cannon and machine-guns, and a quantity of dynamite and other war material, sent by the Tsar as a present to Montenegro.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 30.

AN ELECTION INCIDENT.

GLANCING the other day over the career of Herschel, the famous greyhound, whose death will be heard of with sorrow by all classes of sportsmen, I happened on the name of another great dog of the time, Burnaby, the Waterloo Cup hero of 1888. This latter name instantly brought to mind a flood of recollections connected with that magnificent specimen of a British soldier, Colonel Burnaby. This gallant officer, it may be remembered, fell at Abu Klea, being one of the first to attempt to clamber over the earthworks thrown up by the enemy, and one of the first to be shot down. Earlier in his career he had evinced a passion for politics, and with the late Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Calthorpe essayed to win one or two of the seats in the metropolis of the Midlands. During this period I happened to be spending a good deal of my time in Birmingham, and whilst the election fever was at its height often attended the meetings of the rival candidates. The great hardware capital at that period was, as John Bright so happily put it, "as Liberal as the sea is salt." It will easily be imagined, then, that the other side met with very considerable opposition whenever a public demonstration of forces was attempted. A candidate's lot under the circumstances was not a particularly attractive one. But the opposition, at times unreasoning and frantic, only served to spur Major Burnaby—he had not achieved the distinction of a colonel at that time—to greater efforts, and no man ever went through a trying ordeal with more good humour and urbanity. At the busiest times it was necessary for the candidates to address as many as half a dozen meetings in the course of a single evening. On one of these occasions I found myself in a schoolroom surrounded by some four or five hundred politicians of the most pronounced type, brewers and bakers and candlestick makers, the vast majority of whom soon showed their teeth in menacing fashion. They had not come to listen to the flowing periods of the Major; they were there to howl him down. Unfortunately the chairman of the meeting was not a man of decision, and it quickly became apparent that he had lost control of the excited audience. Lord Calthorpe, another of the candidates, by no means a ready speaker, had hum'd and ha'd and stammered through a dozen sentences amidst a perfect Babel of noises, and then it came to the gallant Major's turn. Although lacking the fire and eloquence of more experienced orators, Major Burnaby had a happy knack of going straight to a point, and under favouring conditions was listened to as a rule with interest. But on this occasion the opposition determined that he should not be allowed to proceed with any harmony, and every time he essayed to speak his voice was drowned by the deafening din of the free and enlightened electorate. After making several ineffectual attempts, the soldier candidate quietly seated himself in a chair produced a tobacco pouch and a briar, filled and lit up, proceeded to puff out clouds of smoke, and with the utmost serenity waited the development of events. Folding his arms and crossing one leg over the other he surveyed the howling crowd with a composure which meant determination, if it meant anything at all. He had something to say, and he was determined to say it. For some time the room was as near a pandemonium as one can imagine, but the Major won. The jostling and the insufferable heat told its tale, the noisy ones gradually dwindled away, and at the end the candidate was enabled to address a few words to those of his followers who remained. The events of that night gained Major Burnaby heaps of friends. During the same campaign I well remember the conservative candidate addressing a big meeting in the Town Hall, at the close of which it was deemed expedient for the leaders to drive off in their closed carriages. Naturally the same protection was offerred to Major Burnaby, for a hostile election crowd does not stop at trifles. But like the dauntless warrior he was, he courteously but firmly declined the offer, and swung himself into the thickest of the crowd, elbowed his way through, and sauntered off to his hotel with a mob of some three or four hundred at his heels. Of the hoots and groans and cheers he took not the slightest notice until he reached his destination, when he raised his hat, smiled at his opponents, and entered as airily and cheerily as an emperor. Poor Burnaby! Only a few months later he paid a visit to the town after being badly wounded in one of the skirmishes in Africa, and was driven round with his arm in a sling. When I recall the look of pride on the face of this lion-hearted soldier, it seems but yesterday since he was amongst us. He was a man of magnificent physique, standing some 6ft. 4in. with Herculean shoulders and chest, and the disposition of a child. Eager for the fray, he went out again against the Mahdi, never, alas, to return. Burnaby is still an honoured name, and in one of the graveyards of the city, sometimes called the "workshop of the world," a tall, graceful obelisk has been erected in memory of the fearless Colonel of the Horse Guards, who, "foremost fighting, fell" for his country.

ON THE WANE.

With the season of "mists and mellow fruitfulness," of which Keats so sweetly sang drawing near, our cricketers are beginning to doff their flannels, the average calculators are immersed in a whirlpool of figures, and the football officials are once more astir. To all who really love cricket this desperate haste of the football players must appear very unseemly. Four months is not over much in which to enjoy the most delightful of English outdoor games, and in the opinion of a good many impartial critics it would be much more agreeable were the football season curtailed by a month at least. But for the moment we will leave the winter pastime and take a glance over the cricket season now on the wane. Every year has claims of some kind or another to be regarded as historic. The present year of Grace, however, will stand out distinctly from the rest of the eighties and nineties. This, to all intents and purposes, has been the year of Grace. Just fancy a man of his years at the top of the batting averages, with the flower of English cricket toiling vainly in the rear. It is nothing short of marvellous. The whirligig of time has wrought strange changes. Who would have thought, for instance, that the once formidable Notts combination could have come down so suddenly from their high position. Truly, the lace county have fallen upon evil times. Then again what a brilliant batsman Sussex have discovered in the young Indian prince, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, who stands second only to the champion. When before, I wonder, have we possessed two wicket-keepers equal all round to Lilley and Storer, both of whom have made upwards of 1000 runs in first-class matches. Again, what shall be said of that wonderful feat of young Maclaren, who ran his score into the fifth hundred before being dismissed; or the stupendous total amassed by the Lancashire players against Somersetshire. Twice during the season we have seen English bowlers take the whole of the wickets in an innings; while Gloucestershire, for some years now on the down grade, have at last found a bowler who can get wickets when they are most badly needed. And what a proud time it must be, too, for that sterling cricketer of long ago, Frank Townsend, to see his boy doing brilliant service for his county. Well, we have had a most enjoyable summer as a whole, the grand run-getting wickets of May and June thrilling our batsmen with joy and wringing the withers of the bowlers at the same time. It will be only in the natural order of things to find the great "W. G." missing from the field before many more years are over our heads, but while he is able we may depend upon it that he will not spare himself. Only the other day he let fall a few words which seem to indicate—or which would indicate in the case of an ordinary player—that the beginning of the end is not so far away as we should like it to be. Asked which was the best bowling, he is said to have replied: "That depends upon the ground. Although a fast bowler upon a good wicket is the easiest to score from, my eye is not so sure as it was at one time, and I think I prefer a medium-paced ball myself." When I read this I felt a momentary pang, but a table of the averages stared me in the face, and afforded instant relief; for there cannot be very much wrong with the keenness of vision when he piles up over two thousand runs in three months. With the days gradually shortening, the mists creeping on, and the harvest moon near at hand, everything betokens the close of the season, and almost before we are aware of it we shall be bundled nolens volens into the cup ties and League matches, the scrimmages and penalties of the football field. The summer has been all too short, but the green leaves and blossoms will come again, and we must get what pleasure we can from a perusal of the doughty deeds of our giants of the cricket field during this memorable season.

THE POET OF BILLIARDS.

Poetic references to billiards are so extremely rare that I feel tempted to reproduce a few verses I chanced upon some little time ago. These were written for and appeared in "The Town and Country Miscellany," by Albert Smith, as long ago as 1850:—

"The Billiard Game of Life."
Cleopatra: Let's to billiards; come, Charmion.
—"Antony and Cleopatra."

Yes, Charmion! It does, I say
Remind one very much of life,
This game of billiards which we play
With all its mimic craft and strife.
The table here so smoothly lies—
So green and bright—so trim and even
And so's life's path to youthful eyes,
Where all seems fair as summer's heaven:
But there are crosses to be met
And cannons knock us all about,
And gaping pitfalls round are set,
From which, like bankrupts, we come out:
But chief resemblance: 'tis that "kisses"
Are always very near to "misses."

ENGLAND BADLY BEATEN.

Although somewhat out of my province in this column, I cannot let the recent world's championships pass without a reference to the poor show made by the English representatives at Cologne. It seems to me very much as if the English authorities have cut off their nose to spite their face, if the term be permissible. Whilst all the other countries on the Continent allow men popularly supposed to be in the employ of certain firms to compete as amateurs, our racing path has been stripped of our best men in the endeavour to bring about an almost impossible ideal. No one would dream of finding fault with our legislators in their attempt to purify the sport of cycling, but unless the Unions of other countries follow a similar course, England must always occupy a backward position when the world's championships are run. Strange stories occasionally reach my ears as to pacing payments and the necessary arrangements for these big races, and I am beginning to think that the best solution of the amateur difficulty will be to abolish the definition altogether, and let everyone ride for cash or kind as it may suit him best. The world's championships sound well to the ear, but up to the present they have scarcely realised the hopes of the leaders, and one cannot easily understand such important events being decided with such men as Zimmerman, Johnson, Lehr, and others absent.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. ROYAL NAVY AND INDIAN MARINE.

On a batsman's wicket the above teams met yesterday to fight out the return game. The Navy and Marine were unable to put forward their full strength, and the Gymkhana who were represented very strongly in defence secured a very easy victory over them. To lose by 183 runs on the results of the first innings is a crushing defeat in a one-day match, but the sailors had to face too strong a force. They were unlucky in losing the toss, thus giving the Gymkhana the advantage of a very good wicket. Gould and Reynolds opened the venture, but Douglas, who was bowling well, very easily disposed of the former. Reynolds soon settled down and defied the bowling. In a very neat and pretty style he contributed 88 runs. Leslie, a new man, who has come out lately, displayed very good style, and put up 40 runs. Cheetham in his usual calm way secured 39, and these three made up for the three ducks respectively by Carnegy, Macbeth, and Anderson. Chamier came out very successfully, and carried his bat for 30 runs. Remington in consort with him assisted in making up the big score. When the total reached 223 with three wickets to spare the Gymkhana closed their innings. The sailors responded very feebly to this by a score of only 40. Only Nugent entered the double figure, the next best man being 8. The match was thus lost by the R. N. and I. M. by 183 runs.

Below are the scores and analysis:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A P Gould, st Barucha, b Douglas	5
H Reynolds, c Vines, b Douglas	88
Capt Carnegy, c and b Douglas	0
N Leslie, st Barucha, b Douglas	40
H Cheetham, b Douglas	39
J B K Macbeth, b Arria	0
Capt Remington, not out	16
Capt Anderson, c Bernard, b Douglas	0
Capt Chamier, not out	30
J Jamieson, R K Hair — innings closed	
Extras	5
Total	223

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R	M	W
Arria	65	9	1
Douglas	94	4	6
Vines	46	0	0
Bernard	13	0	0

ROYAL NAVY AND INDIAN MARINE.

Capt Holland, c Remington, b Anderson	1
B Arria, b Hair	0
Lt Nugent, b Hair	10
Lt Vines, b Hair	0
J Barucha, c Cheetham, b Anderson	6
Lt Burton, c Jamieson, b Anderson	1
Surg Bernard, b Hair	1
Lt Boyle, b Hair	4
Lt Talbot, b Hair	0
Lt Douglas, not out	8
Lt Grimston, c Leslie, b Hair	0
Extras	9
Total	40

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	M	W
Anderson	80	20	6	3
Hair	87	11	8	7

COWS IN GOLF.

COMPARED with the Indian variety, Scotch cow are dull, stupid or vicious, as the following stories will show:—

A Glasgow journal relates that a golfer, in driving to the Camp hole at Bearsden recently, saw his ball drop near a cow. On reaching the spot the ball was not to be seen. A diligent search was at once made, but without success. The player was about to give up the hole, when he turned round and observed the cow beginning to whisk its tail. He continued to look, and to his surprise the ball dropped from the bushy part of the animal's tail. If he had noticed this earlier, he might have persuaded the beast to proceed a couple of hundred yards before dropping its "catch." The story serves to prove that the Scotch cow is not half so useful or intelligent or amiable as the Indian animal of the same name. The other morning a Bombay golfer approaching the second hole struck his ball straight as a die, but "just a leetle too hard." Spining across the green, it rolled against the near hind heel of a brindled cow. Before the ball had ceased rolling the sporting animal kicked out, gave the ball precisely the required touch at thirty clubs' length—and holed out. This can be vouched for, as also can the fact that the story does not come from America.

THE S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, from Trieste left for Bombay on Friday evening, and is expected here on Thursday morning. She carries the following passengers for Bombay:—

Mr and Mrs Mahler and child	Mr Hawood
Mr and Mrs Simson	Mr Fraser
Mr and Mrs Udovich	Mr Evans
Mr and Mrs A Velebit	Dr Bodwar
Dr R M Setna	Rev Ribeiro and friend
Mr Byrne	Mr R E Reilly
Mr Gambeth	Dr Stock
Mr Charles	Mr Limjee
Mr Roscher	

THE Sultan of Turkey has intimated to the President of the French Republic his intention of contributing 500,000f. towards the erection of a mosque in Paris.

THE *Politique Coloniale* reports the arrival in Indo-China of Dr. Lelan, who was sent to Hanoi by the French Government to found an institute for the treatment of hydrophobia.

THE Russian General Dragomiroff will accompany the Head-quarters Staff at the French grand manœuvres.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE ROVERS VS. B. V. RIFLES.

THE Rugby football tournament, which terminated on Saturday, is being followed this week by the Rovers' football tournament, which commenced last evening, when quite as large a number of spectators assembled on the Cooperage to see the match played under the association rules. The teams who entered the arena were the Rovers and the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. The weather was splendid, and remained so throughout from first to last. The game was one-sided, and the Rovers, who were too strong for their opponents, had it all their own way. The leather was kicked off at 5-15, and within seven minutes of the commencement of hostilities a goal was secured by the Rovers, who defended the south-end posts. The ball after that was never brought into the Rovers' region at all, and the struggle was all along in the precincts of the Volunteers' goal. In ten minutes more another goal had been secured, and the Volunteers were simply fighting with the energy of despair. The steering of any further goals was materially hindered by the strong wind, which did not blow in the Rovers' favour. The two corner kicks secured by them could not be taken full advantage of, so that when the whistle was piped for cessation of hostilities for five minutes the Rovers had not added to their score. On the resumption of play the Rovers worked very pluckily, and their game was an exceptionally fast one. The ball was kept all the time near the southern goal, and when any attempt was made to carry it beyond the centre line the steady and reliable backs, Walton and Stephenson, repulsed it immediately. Encouraged by the previous score, and assisted by the current of wind, the Rovers continued to be on the aggressive and in quick succession put up four more goals. They displayed very good form and played with a dash worthy of a first-class football team. The backs did their part so well that on no single occasion did their goal-keeper find himself in a perilous position. But the contrary was the case with his contemporary. The Volunteer goal-keeper was continuously pressed, and so cleverly was the leather steered into the net by the Rovers' forwards that he was quite puzzled. In one instance he and his two backs repulsed the ball half-a-dozen times, but he missed it the seventh time, and the goal was obtained. The Rovers this year promise to do very well in the tournament, and if they play with the same amount of vigour and combination as they did yesterday, they will give a good account of themselves. In the second round of course they will find a better team to fight against, and the match will therefore be more interesting than this runaway game.

The following were the teams:—

Rovers.		Volunteers.
J. Allan	Goal.	Vol. T. W. Twells
S. H. Stevenson, B. Walton	Backs.	Vol. G. Dodsworth, Vol. J. P. D'Cruz
W. E. Shipp, N. Catchpole, N. E. Shipp	½ backs.	Sergt. C. S. Smith, Vol. J. W. Claws, Vol. V. Roberts
F. Simpson, A. Brown, P. F. Fischer, J. Murrat, F. J. Church	Forwards.	Sgt-Maj. J. H. Downing, Vol. H. F. Duckworth, Vol. C. W. Montgomery, Vol. E. Perkins, Vol. F. P. Lauder

This afternoon the game will be between the Welsh Regiment and the Royal Artillery No. 2.

An Old Bedford Boy writes:—The attendance at the opening round of the Bombay Rovers Association Tournament was not so great as I had anticipated. Fortunately no rain fell to interfere with the play, although the weather looked threatening at the commencement. The Volunteers made their "debut" in yesterday's match, this being the first time they have entered for the cup. With strict regard to punctuality a kick-off was made at five o'clock. It was no difficult task to prophesy, after the first ten minutes' play, with whom the victory would ultimately rest. The Rovers had it all their own way, the ball being kept near the Volunteers' goal almost the whole time. After several futile shots at a goal the Rovers at last succeeded in sending the ball between the posts. Shortly before half-time they added another one to their score, so when the whistle went the score stood at 2 goal to *nil*. Nor were the Volunteers any more successful in the second-half. They lacked the combination which the Rovers possessed. It was far from an interesting match from a spectator's point of view, the game being too one-sided. Lauder did yeoman service in a hopeless fight, his dribbling being especially noticeable. Had all his side played like himself the result might have been different. Before the whistle sounded the Rovers had placed 3 more goals to their credit, the game at the close standing at 5 goals to *nil*. I hope the spirit of the Volunteers will not be damped by their failure in their first match. They played up well in spite of overwhelming odds. Next year, I hope they may meet with more success. The Rovers played a very fair game, and I do not doubt that they will render a very good account of themselves in their next encounter. Without wishing to be impertinent, I would suggest that next time they play every man should wear at any rate the same kind if not the same coloured trousers, as it is rather out of place to see a pair of long white trousers in a tournament.

MILITARY NEWS.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Lieut. G. A. Beazeley, R. E., from 9th September to 8th October 1895.

CAPTAIN L. H. VIDAL, to-day takes over the duties of D. A. A. G., Bombay District, and Captain W. F. Cahusac will revert to Regimental duty.

LIEUTENANT R. G. KING, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Meerut District to the Presidency and Oudh Circle; Captain J. Stewart, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Bundelkhand District to the Presidency and Oudh Circle.

SANCTION has been given to an East Indian Hospital Assistant on foreign service being permitted to draw rations as sanctioned for troops on payment of the difference between the estimated cost of rations for British and native troops respectively.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards, the following change will take place:—Lieutenant G. H. A. White, 3rd Field Battery, to "N" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Captain C. B. Simonds, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed to England, to join No. 3 Company Western Division R. A., into which he has recently been promoted.

A PROPOSAL made that Honorary Commissariat and Warrant Officers intending to settle in India on retirement should be granted free passages for their families, and also be allowed to retain a lien on passages for themselves and families to their intended place of residence for a period of six months, has been approved by the Government of India.

THE undermentioned Officers are granted leave out of India:—Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. A. Chapman, Commanding Royal Artillery, Meerut, for twelve months on private affairs. 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Lieutenant R. Ducat, for twelve months, on private affairs. 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers.—Lieutenant R. B. Barker, for six months on medical certificate.

THE following officers have been granted leave out of India:—Major A. G. Hunter-Weston, R. E., for 12 months on private affairs. Captain C. W. Brownlow, R. A., No. 1 Mountain Battery, from 26th August to 1st December 1895. Lieutenant A. Grant, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, for six months on medical certificate. Major A. C. Bunny, Commandant, 1st Sikhs, for one year on private affairs. Captain E. W. S. K. Maconchy, D. S. O., 4th Sikhs, for six months on private affairs. Lieutenant T. R. Maclachlan, 40th Pathans, for one year on private affairs.

THE TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

A NOTIFICATION from the Government Telegraph Department states that the Chinese Telegraph Department report that the new line *via* Bhamo to China is now complete. The public is officially advised of this, and messages are being accepted at sender's risk. The line is believed to be working steadily.

THE Kaiser is a master of little surprises, quite other than those which occasionally fetch his troops out of bed in the middle of the night when they least expect it. While at Lowther Castle he took the opportunity afforded by the absence of Lord Lonsdale to unpack a very fine marble bust of himself and put it in position, screened by the leaves of a large palm. The sudden unveiling and presentation was quite dramatic in its character, and it need hardly be said that Lord Lonsdale was highly delighted with the carefully planned compliment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ALL hope has been abandoned regarding Mr. A. F. Mummery and the two Gurkhas with him. The search parties out on Nanga Parbat have found no trace of the missing men.

REPORTS from Kengtung show that the detachments of troops there have been suffering, as was expected, from fever; and there is likely to be no improvement in health for some weeks to come.

WE learn that the instructions to the Finance Commission are to enquire as to what ratio of recurring and other expenditure on home charges should be borne by India and England respectively; and to investigate the methods of the Financial Department generally.

WE understand that Mr. W. A. Bonnaud, barrister-at-law, will act as Presidency Magistrate for the Southern Division of Calcutta and Judge of the Marine Court, during the absence of Mr. Pearson on leave. Nawab Syed Amir Hossain, as already announced, will officiate as Chief Presidency Magistrate, while retaining charge of the Northern Division.

A CONFERENCE of Bishops will be held at Calcutta in December, when the Bishops of Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, and Lucknow will attend. The Conference will be preceded by the Consecration at the Cathedral of the Bishop-designate of Tinnevelly.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, the billiard champion, is building a billiard-table for his most efficient pupil in India, his Highness the Maharajah, of Patiala, introducing every late improvement, including pneumatic cushions similar to those just fitted at Chatsworth House, and elsewhere. The Patiala arms stand out in medalions over all the side screws, and the work is pronounced to be of the finest description.

FURTHER withdrawals from the Chitral Field Force have been ordered, the Buffs marching back with the least possible delay. They will probably go to Peshawar instead of the Bedfords. The arrival of the Seaforths at Ferozepore will relieve the wing of the 2nd Queen's, who return to Umballa.

THE force for the occupation of Chitral and Swat territory will probably be found by withdrawing four regiments of Punjab Infantry from the Bengal Command, and sending three Madras regiments to Cawnpore, Nowgong and Jhansi, leaving the Lucknow garrison one regiment short. The Madras regiments which would move northwards are the 2nd Madras Infantry from Belgaum, which would replace the 29th Bengal Infantry at Cawnpore; the 20th Madras Infantry, which would go from Secunderabad to Nowgong instead of the 25th Bengal Infantry; and the 7th Madras Infantry from Belgaum, which would replace the 45th Sikhs at Jhansi. These changes, of course, are subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State.

IN the external trade of Bengal with Nepal Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan during the year 1894-95 there is an increase in the aggregate value of 14·73 per cent. in comparison with last year. The most important branch of this traffic is that with Nepal, in connection with which it is interesting to observe that there has been a great recovery in the export of European cotton piece-goods. The value of these exports last year was more than 22 lakhs, an increase of a lakh over the previous year, although it does not come up to the value of the exports in 1890-91, which was more than 27 lakhs. Silver imports exceeded those of 1893-94 by over two lakhs, and exports diminished by a nearly equal amount. The trade with Tibet and Bhutan was not nearly so large.

THE only important work which now remains to be completed in connection with the enlargement and reconstruction of the Bangalore City Railway Station is the centre building with an upstair storey to provide sleeping accommodation for the higher class of passengers. This work is being pushed on rapidly. The third class waiting-room is a spacious one and is second to none on the Indian Railways either in regard to accommodation or architectural beauty. The parcels and booking offices are also on a large scale. It is expected that the new station will be ready for the use of the three Railways—Madras, Mysore State, and Southern Mahratta—by the end of next month.

RESOLUTIONS have been issued by the Government of India announcing the deputation of Sir Edward Buck to discuss with the local Governments and Administrations the various subjects considered at the Agricultural Conference of 1893 on Dr. Voelker's report. That Conference went beyond the lines of the specialist's report, and more particularly recommended the utilisation of land records in order to ascertain what measures are required in each individual district to prevent or minimise agricultural distress. In this respect the policy of the Famine Commissioners is being carried out, for they had this object in view when proposing the establishment of the Agricultural Departments. The Land Records Departments have worked out a plan of systematic inquiry into the needs of each district in every province. It is most desirable that the information thus obtained should be fully utilised, and the best method of applying it will be discussed by Sir Edward Buck with the local Administrations. Questions concerning agricultural schools, experimental farms, and improvements in agriculture generally will likewise come under consideration.

A MEETING of the Madras Attorneys Association has cordially adopted the following proposal of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, and appointed its representatives at the proposed deputation:—That considering the supreme importance of the maintenance unimpaired of the Original Side of the High Court of Madras, and of the appointment of a permanent fifth Judge, a joint deputation of the members of the Attorneys' Association, the Trades Association and the Bar Association now residing in England, be asked to interview the Secretary of State and the leading members of his Council, and represent to them the strong

alarm was immediately raised, and Captain Dewars promptly took charge of the bridge, and Mr. Gerretts, the chief officer, directed the operations for the suppression of the fire. All hands were piped to fire quarters, the hoses were put on, and those on deck set to to suppress the fire. As soon as the hatch was lifted a volume of smoke came up from the hold which well-nigh suffocated those who waited, hose in hand, ready to cope with it. One of them, most anxious to rush down, was completely overpowered, and even now lies in a precarious condition. The engines were promptly stopped, save those that were in requisition to work the hose to control the fire. When this had been done in a measure some of the seamen, with commendable ourage, went down and worked the hoses 'tween-decks. After the fire was suppressed it was discovered that it had arisen from the explosion of a large case of fireworks known as Bengal candles, intended for this market. Captain Dewars, his officers and engineers and crew, all Europeans, behaved throughout the trying hours of the fire with the greatest coolness. There was no panic on board. The respective crews carried out the captain's and the engineer's orders with regularity and precision, and all exhibited exemplary coolness. The bulkheads of the steamer were closed immediately the fire was reported, and it is due to this fact that more cargo was not injured by the volumes of water poured into the fore hatch.

THE police authorties in India will be interested to learn that the system adopted some time since in this country of taking scientific measurements and finger-prints of habitual criminals with a view to their identification, which was introduced into England last March, is, working smoothly and satisfactorily, so much so that it has been decided to extend the practice to Scotland. About 1,000 prisoners have already undergone examination, and their statistics are carefully pigeon-holed at Scotland Yard; while so methodically and scientifically are these arranged that it is computed, on the basis of the working of the system in Paris, that if the necessity should arise in a case of a difficult or doubtful identification it is possible to reduce 90,000 measurements to less than a dozen applicable to the individual under consideration. The English warders and other officials are, I am informed, rapidly becoming proficient in the science of measurement, over 120 being now sufficiently trained to undertake the work throughout the country.

THE most remarkable feature of the Bengal Forest Administration last year was the ineffectual character of the measures taken for protection from fire. Precautions were adopted in 1,871 square miles compared with 1,889 square miles similarly protected in 1893. The total area burned was 689 square miles, or 3 per cent. of the area protected against 17 square miles, or one per cent. in the previous year. In Singhbhum alone 629 square miles out of the 732 miles of forest area contained in it were burned—a precentage of 86—whereas only eight acres were burned in the preceding year; and this in spite of an expenditure of Rs. 2 per square mile, and the employment of 72 special watchers. These disasters are attributed to the dry season, and to the lawlessness of the population, and there can be little doubt that these considerations had a great deal to do with the fires. But that there is something wrong also with the working of the Department in this district may be gathered from the fact that the Conservator was not even informed of their occurrence. The Divisional Officer is stated to have been in bad health. Mr. Wild, Conservator of Forests, complains that the Forest Officers do not receive proper assistance from District Officers, and expresses the opinion that until the latter bring their influence to bear upon the people it will be impossible for the former to put a stop to the fires. In future the Government of Bengal will be informed of every serious fire occurring in a State forest and compensation will not be accepted for offences by fire under section 67 of the Forest Act.

THE recent escape from French Guiana of seven desperate ruffians, five of them cold-blooded murderers, and the other two men condemned for most serious offences, has called attention to the frequency of such disquieting occurrences owing to the lax discipline in the French penal settlements. M. Verschur, a gentleman who went out to Guiana not long ago, declares as a result of his experience that the French penal system requires a thorough reorganization. No one, he says, who has not been among the transported prisoners can have a notion of what goes on there. He describes the settlements as sinks of iniquity, where lawlessness and wrong-doing go on practically unchecked. During the night-time the prisoners are left to their own devices, and even in the day time, when they are at work, it is easy for one of them to make his escape, as each warder is in charge of a party of 50 or 60 men. So notorious are these facts, says M. Verschur, that he has heard it seriously maintained at Paramaribo that the French Government winks at the escape of the prisoners because it is glad to get rid of them, Sooner or later, however, the men get back to France, and they generally succeed in falling once more into the clutches of the police, but not before some unfortunate person has suffered at their hands. Only the other day a returned escaped convict was tried and sentenced for burglary, whereupon he openly boasted that he would soon be "back again."

IT would be madness for Germany to burden herself with an immense army like hers, and then for the authorities to neglect to keep its pecker up. At the same time we cannot but think that the Emperor William is ill-advised in encouraging that gloating over the victories of 1870 which seems to be characterising the present celebration of the anniversaries of the latter days of the Franco-German war. No doubt St. Privat "was a glorious victory," but His Majesty's recent paan of triumph, echoed as it is by the King of Saxony, is surely in questionable taste, bearing all things in mind. What a silly tone is induced in the public mind by such proceedings, is seen from the news that an inquiry is actually going to be made in Germany into the truth of some *Figaro* yarn to the effect that during the war certain Teuton officers made free with the houselinen in various chateaux in which they lodged! The German Emperor ought to remember that he is not merely commander-in-chief of the German army, but the sovereign of a great European nation. If one more argument had been needed in support of the proposal to disassociate the English monarchy from the command at the Horse Guards, it might have been found in the undesirable position in which the vesting of the headship of the German army in Royal hands has now and then placed her Majesty's grandson.

A NEW Bismarck annecdote is related in a Swedish paper by an old Swedish lady. She writes: Fifty-six years ago, when I was a very young girl, I was to spend some time in Rome. Accompanied by an old companion and two lady's maids, I set out on my journey. It was settled that I should stay a short time in Berlin. A sister of my father had married a German, and their son, the German cousin, as we called him, studied at that time in Berlin. I had never seen him. A few days before I set out on my journey my father sent him a letter requesting him to look after me a little. I arrived safely in Berlin, and was most heartily received by my German cousin. He was a tall youth, with a large moustache and peculiarly sparkling eyes; he seemed to me even somewhat uncanny; but no. For three days he was my faithful companion. Certainly he could not speak a word of Swedish, but he talked very elegant French. I never had such an agreeable cavalier. I was quite proud of my German cousin. The hour for my departure arrived only too soon. "Cousin," he said, just as I was about to leave, "look cousin, I should like to tell you that I——am not your cousin. My friend, your German cousin, the right one, is so greatly occupied with the preparations for his examination that he begged me to fulfil in his place your father's wish. My name is Otto von Bismarck." I stared at him, quite taken aback. The carriage moved on, and there was an end to my adventure. Many years passed over. The unknown Bismarck had become Chancellor and Prince—had played with crowns and lands. I came again to Berlin in 1880—an old woman, married nearly forty years. I wrote a few words on my card, and sent it to the Prince. An hour later I received his invitation, went to his palace, and we were soon in a most lively conversation, and Bismarck was in the best humours. "I have to thank you," he said, amongst other things, "that I was able to visit the Berlin museums. Since then I have never had a chance."

DALALS AND TOUTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller introduced a bill at the Supreme Legislative Council for amending the Legal Practitioners' Act, 1879, the amendment chiefly consisting in a provision in the Act for the punishment of dalals or touts for procuring custom or business, and also for the punishment of the lawyers themselves for paying the dalals for their trouble in getting them the custom. I believe that nobody who tries to take an unprejudiced view, from a somewhat high and general ground, of this particular legislation will ever welcome it. It is with somewhat like surprise we hear Sir Miller saying "great complaints have been made from time to time of the practice known as dalali or touting," for we are not aware of such complaints, nor do I see any genuine cause for them. Shall we be told from whom or what weighty quarters such complaints have come? Who suffer by the practice of this dalali? His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would answer, just as he said at the Council meeting, "the great mass of helpless and ignorant people who fall victims to the system of touting." I respectfully submit that the legislation in question will make "the helpless and ignorant people" much more helpless. Our legislators need scarcely be told that the existence of these dalals is in itself a proof of their necessity. And this necessity is felt all over the world: "He (a tout) is not a creature of Indian growth only, but is to be found under various names in many lands." But I respectfully ask where is the harm done, and supposing it was done, will this particular legislation ever remedy it? Will the measure ever do any good? Will it not work a great deal of barm?

By the way may we know what distinction the Hon'ble introducer of the bill wants to make between dalal and broker? The significance of the former, which is a Gujrati or Urdu word, is the same as that of the English word 'broker.' Besides, if the word 'touting' signifies something lowering in a man, there may seem to be no necessity for using it at all instead of 'dalali.'

These law dalals have their uses both with the legal practitioners and the general public, and might have abuses also, just as everything else has its uses and abuses. Our legal formalities and intricacies are many and great for any ordinary man who has had fortunately nothing to do with law courts. If he happens unfortunately to have something to do with them he must necessarily have somebody's assistance, even in the matter, as the very first step, of deciding as to a particular lawyer whom he should employ. Being not aware—as people generally are who have fortunately nothing to do with law courts—which particular lawyer would suit his purpose, a dalal is certainly the best man at the urgent moment to guide him, knowing as he does the peculiar abilities of the different lawyers. Now it is the business of the man himself to see that he goes to the dalal best able to guide him in his selection of a lawyer. But supposing an ignorant man such as above described goes, in all absence or nonentity of a dalal, to a lawyer himself directly, whom he of course chooses absolutely haphazard, and finds him an unsatisfactory man too late to retreat from: how is he better off for Sir A. Miller's Amendment? I do not see how law-dalali should be known by a bad name or should be condemned. There being so many lawyers already, and the number being steadily on the increase, as it should be, it is only quite natural each one should try to 'influence business,' as the best of our merchants do through dalals or brokers. I fail to see in law-dalali anything that is exceptionally wrong. I do not believe there is any high sanctity broken of the legal profession because of the law-dalali: Lawyers are respected for their learning, ability and ingenuity, but not for anything like sanctity of their profession. Nobody gets anything without asking for it or without attempting to obtain it, and our lawyers should be quite free to make their own honest efforts to influence business.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Miller said "Clients are induced to go to particular pleaders, not because they are proper persons to employ. . . . but because they have given a commission to the tout for getting them the business;" but he is not pleased to tell us what he meant by proper and improper persons to employ, and what distinction he wants to make between them. In the eyes of legislature all lawyers ought to be proper persons to employ, and it should not show any inclination to create a distinction between proper and not proper persons to employ. It is the business of the employer to see who would be the proper person for him.

It may readily be admitted that anything overdone is positively bad, and of all other things over-legislation is worst. "The framers of preventive laws," it is said, "should remember that the readiest way to make either mind or body awry is by lacing it too tight." Tacitus said: "When the state is most corrupt, then the laws are most multiplied." Let us hope to have no more of legislation than "that which universal experience has proved to be absolutely needful" (Spencer).

In conclusion, I may be allowed to state, for avoiding misconception, that I am neither a lawyer, nor a law-dalal, the least a tout.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 16. SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

CATTLE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you please grant me a corner in your journal to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the great danger caused to cyclists on the Frere Road, by the number of bullocks and kind that are allowed to stray recklessly on that road without anyone regulating their movements. Last evening, while riding to the Fort, herds of these animals occupied the full length of the road, and after a great deal of shouting I just escaped being hurled over by one of them. As this road is always used by cyclists it would be a great boon to them if the police would adopt some means of removing the nuisance.—Yours, &c.,

M. H. R.

Sept. 16.

CAPTURE OF DACOITS IN INDORE.

ON the 20th of May last, writes a correspondent, the postal mail cart, which started from the British Residency Office, was looted about three miles from that place, and articles, worth Rs. 746, were taken away after inflicting severe wounds on some of the passengers by the mail van. The driver of the mail, named Suchit, was suspected by the Indore police of complicity in the crime. As the driver was a "servant of the Queen" the case had to be sent to the local British court for trial. The Indore police captured four of the dacoits, named Radhe, Chhotia, Pursad, and Suchit, and conducted the case before Captain Newmarch, who, on the 3rd of this month, sent Pursad to jail for ten years, and Suchit for seven years. This was a typical case in which a driver of the British mail van was the real instigator and perpetrator of the crime, for committing which the spot he selected was within the jurisdiction of a Native State—an arrangement suitable for the effectual concealment of property. It was also difficult to capture the culprits as some of them lived within the British Territory, and one was a servant of the Queen. It was only with the help of the British officers of Indore that the Holkar State police could bring the charge home to the dacoits, and we are glad to hear of such co-operation.

TIBETAN PUNISHMENTS.

THE Punishments which the Lamas of Tibet inflict are frightful, according to a writer on the Sikkim Tibet Boundary Commission. For theft, an arm or leg is cut off and the bleeding stump plunged into boiling oil or seared with a hot iron. Eyes are gouged out either by being extracted with a two pronged fork, or by a smart blow on a tube placed over the eye which is then severed from the muscles with a knife. Women are scourged naked in the public streets. Flogging on the face occurs daily for the most trifling offences. Many of the priests engage in trade, and are thorough rascals in their dealings. They are ignorant of everything outside their own country, and of most things within it. The poorer people are forced to labour for a nominal wage, amounting to about one rupee and-a-half a month, and are given rations consisting of parched barley, rancid butter and imitation tea. The officials in charge keep back their scanty pay, and only supply for rations the rottenest articles they can lay their hands on.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots; where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 13, Garrington Road, London, England.

SCHOOLS FOR SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By your generously according space to letters regarding the above subject, you have done a great service to the cause of education, and I feel sure the correspondence will serve to draw the attention of his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate to the complaints that have been made regarding the non-fulfilment, by the Crown of Portugal, of the provisions of the Concordat agreed upon between the Court of Portugal and the Vatican. The Catholics of Salsette and Bassein are a poor and backward class of people, and this state of things the educated and cultured section deplores. In the opinion of the thoughtful and patriotic leaders of the community, the backwardness under remark is caused by the influence which the clergy exercise over the masses, an influence which has never been exercised in promotion of education of the enlightenment of the flocks committed to their pastoral care. Though they lived in the midst of a Marathi-speaking people, their own parishioners, and on the land where the language of the Rulers is the English language, they hardly knew either the one or the other. Even now, though they have been constantly reproached for their inability to write or read English or Marathi, I wonder how many of them (the Padroado priests) can be found throughout the length and breadth of Salsette and Bassein who can boast possession of either of the languages in question. I consider the Padroado has proved baneful to the best and dearest interests of the community to which I have the honour to belong. And it is an open secret that the Padroado question caused the removal from Bombay to Mauritius of that highly esteemed prelate, I mean the late much lamented Dr. Leo Meurin, S.J., who worked heart and soul for the amelioration of the condition of the Catholics, and whose liberal views of educating his flock cannot be too highly extolled. The educational and other numerous institutions which he (Dr. Meurin) founded, promoted, encouraged, and supervised are the best witnesses of his zeal, labours, and sacrifices on behalf of the people committed to his paternal care. His removal was a severe loss to Bombay in general, and the Catholics in particular, but to none so much as to his unfortunate flock. He understood that the Padroado is a stumbling block to the education of the Catholics, and he sought to do away with the hindrance, to which end he wrote pamphlets on the subject, and for his good fight he was sent to Port Louis. Be that as it may, let me, however, hope that if the King of Portugal wishes to enjoy the previleges and rights of a patron he will at once open his purse and provide the want of schools, which will atone for the past neglects on his part or on the part of his missionaries. I have spoken frankly on the subject, and I hope the admirers of the Padroado will not defend an indefensible cause. I may state for the information of a "Hindu" that there is a proposal before the managing committee of the Bombay East Indian Association, viz., that his Excellency Count Ladislas Zaleski, the Delegate Apostolic in India, be requested to invite the attention of the Crown of Portugal to the want of Catholic schools in Salsette and Bassein. Meanwhile the charitably disposed persons will, I feel sure, continue with their wonted generosity to render pecuniary assistance to the Association, in their praiseworthy efforts to promote education and to better the condition of a hitherto neglected class of people. For my part, I trust the Association will lose no time in submitting the proposed representation to his Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, and thus prevent anyone from saying that they did not mind to call the attention of the authorities to the provisions of the Concordat stipulating the establishment of schools—Yours, &c.,

KHARIVERCHA PASCOO.

Bandora, Sept. 15.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I must confess that I arose from the perusal of the letters in this morning's "Gazette" with much disappointment. Your correspondent "B." has already placed before your readers that portion of the Concordat which relates to the provision of schools. I said before, and I say it again, that there is not a single school, or any other institution, benevolent, educational or philanthropic, either in Salsette or in Basseln which "owes" either its existence, origin, or up-keep to the zeal of his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, or to the liberality of the Crown of Portugal. If I am wrong in my belief, I am open to correction, but it must be distinctly understood that if I am corrected, I shall call upon my objector or objectors to name the village or parish in Salsette or in Bassein where institutions or schools of the character above stated lie—founded by the Portuguese—that I may make it a point to visit them and verify the allegation. I hope they will not refer us to old forts, in ruins. I respectfully submit that if the Crown of Portugal is unable to provide the schools which he has solemnly pledged his royal word to provide, the most straightforward and, therefore, the most noble and laudable course for the Most Faithful Majesty to adopt is, to give up his pretensions to exercising a patronage over the districts in question. The Archbishop of Bombay, without the aid of a Crown or an Association, meets the wants of his jurisdictionists. In a discussion like this, I ask your correspondents and readers not to be led away by mere sentiments and tall talk. "Salus Populi Suprema Lex." This is my motto, and when I know that the Padroado has failed to do any good to the public under it, I feel bound to invite the attention of the authorities to the fact that the welfare of the people demands (1) either that the Crown carry out the promise, or (2) that the Royal Patron sever his connection with the people whom he cannot benefit. Those who lament the unsatisfactory condition of the Portuguese finances, should hail with joy my suggestion.—Yours, &c.,

September 16. A CATHOLIC.

CONSCRIPTION IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

THE tendency in France to make a diagnosis of the symptoms in Alsace-Lorraine has brought both German and French pens into requisition. The discouraging interviews with prominent personages in the lost provinces have been followed by others on both sides. The latest is worthy of attention, as it comes from Count d'Haussonville, the president of the society for the protection of Alsatians and Lorrainers who have remained faithful to France. The figures given as to the number of young men evading the German military service has increased yearly. By so doing the defaulting conscripts render their return to their native land impossible, and expose their families to certain reprisals of fine and even of imprisoment. The fear of desertion is so great that the German War Office never fails to send its annexed soldiers to distant garrisons in Prussian Poland. Last year a regiment was by inadvertence sent to Aix-la-Chapelle, whereupon numerous desertions in uniform followed. The society relieved over 5,000 emigrants in 1894, and there is every likelihood of an increase this year. According to this statement it is argued that German domination in Alsace-Lorraine is not only unaccepted, but in many instances looked upon as insufferable. Count d'Haussonville does not deal with the grave question whether the German Government does not encourage the emigration of the "protesting" element in Alsace-Lorraine, which, according to the Germanising deputies of the Reichstag, is far more deeply imbued with Socialism than with love of France.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	5	35 p.m.	7	39
Teheran	16	2	35 a.m.	...	20
Suez	16	3	0 p.m.	..	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 16th September, 1895.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	39	..	2
" Karachi	...	50	...	1
" Madras	...	48	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted, Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams for China via Bhamo can now be accepted at Sender's Risk.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.
Line Saigon Bangkok right.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.,

FICTIONS OF FIELD OFFICERS.

READERS of this finishing century have perhaps not generally heard much of the supposed mendacity of military men, who were once belived to return from Eastern lands with wallets of unauthentic wonders. In the days of our grandfathers the type of these modern Mandevilles was "Major Longbow;" a character devised by the elder Mathews, the Corney Grain of the Regency; in which was incarnated the idea of an imaginative field officer describing adventures with tigers, and the peculiarities of an unknown clime.

India is more familiar to Europeans now; and the Major and his marvels would seem a little puerile to emancipated minds. For instance, the story of the sunstroke, which convulsed our ancestors. "Coup-de-soleil," Sir? I believe you: one day, at Cawnpore, sitting with Mrs. Q in the veranda of my bungalow, drinking brandy-pawnee, I remember my wife being struck: in one moment she was reduced to a heap of ashes." The hearer was supposed to ask if the Major had not felt that such an appalling incident inspired him with fears for his own safety!" Not me, Sir," was the reply; "I clapped my hands and, when the servant came, I said as calmly as I am speaking now—'Bring clean glasses,' said I, 'and—sweep away your mistress.'"

One is, however, reminded of this artless and long forgotten satire by a criticism which appeared not long ago, in the columns of a daily paper in London, on the subject of a recent Indian publication.

It was lately remarked, in a notice of Sir Edward Braddon's excellent book on Indian sport ("Thirty Years of Shikar") that the author went too far in ascribing to Indian field officers in general "a talent for versatile and indomitable lying." The critic, so far, was right; prejudice being by no means confined to any particular land or service; and it is even probable that General Marbot, of the "grande armee," could have given points to any Colonel who ever commanded a regiment of sepoys.

Nevertheless, there was an officer of Bengal Cavalry, known some fifty years ago by the friendly, if somewhat unmeaning, nickname of "Jemmy Blazes," who was probably as imaginative as could be fairly expected. His system was thorough; and formed an art quite original and peculiar to himself. The worthy Colonel did not permit himself any indulgence in lucrative fiction; he never put pen to paper, nor did his inventions necessarily tend to his own aggrandisement. Still more to his credit should one place the fact that the tales of marvel which he produced involved no evil-speaking or calumny of absent neighbours. All that he cared for was the production of social effect: a further characteristic being that if any one attempted to check or correct him he was always ready with an answer. It was thus, for instance, that he was enabled to discomfit an objector who demurred to his allegation that he had been obliged to give up whist by reason of unvaried ill-luck, saying that he had never held a trump in his life "Why, Colonel," the other observed, "You must have dealt sometimes." "Ah! said the Colonel coolly; "That's the deuce of it. I always misdeal." This story was borrowed by Theodore Hook in Gilbert Gurney. In relating his share in the battle of Miani he used to say that Sir Charles Napier rode up to him as he was sabreing the enemy, and demanded his sword, on the ground that he was committing useless butchery. He at once obeyed, he informed his hearers; even in that moment of martial ardour he knew his duty to his General, and delivered up his deadly weapon. "With the true instinct of discipline I handed him my sword." A listener observed that this must have left the Colonel in a ticklish condition. "Not at all," was the reply.

"My blood was up; and, if you will believe me, I rode into the brown of them, and killed six more of those miserable Baluch beggars with my scabbard. That is what the battle of Miani was named from. Didn't you know that miani is the native word for a sword-sheath?"

Another of the forgotten romancers, Mr.—of the Civil Service, was a naturalist; and amongst other remarkable experiences with wild animals, used to relate the following instance of the sagacity of a snake. "I was out in the jungle one day," he said, "when a cobra dicapello, or hooded serpent, came out of a hole at the foot of a tree, but turned round and rose again, seeing me there with my gun. It was not loaded, but with the quickness of thought I caught him by the tail and threw him into a considerable distance, while I hastily rammed a cartridge into my old muzzle-loader. Before I had time to get a cap on the nipple the beast was back at the tree. But how do you think he dodged me this time? Hang me if he did not get into his hole feet foremost. What d'ye think of that for the wisdom of the serpent?"

An extraordinary yarn—this time from a native source—is that of the buried Fakir of Lahore; which is told with variations. In 1857 I heard the story in the following form:—

"Raja Lal Singh, once vazir 'of the Punjab, and before that a favourite orderly of old Ranjit, told me that he was in attendance on the Maharajah when the Court encamped a short distance from Lahore, and saw the man interred in a wooden packing case, by his own consent, and in a state of apparent catalepsy. The ground having been filled in was sown with rice, which in due season grew up to a certain height; when the Court, revisiting the spot, beheld the rice cut, and the buried man dug up and brought to life. One felt naturally that there was something wrong here, though one could not say what.

On a later date I came into accidental possession of the real facts by opening a book by an A.D.C. of Lord Auckland's: "The Court and Camp of Ranjit Singh, published in 1840. Lord William Godolphin Osborne, the officer in question, relates that, being at Lahore in command of an escort, he saw the Fakir in question, and heard him propose to go through the above mentioned performance, when he (Osborne), after consultation with the medical officer attached to his party, engaged to furnish a purse (Rs. 1,500 if I remember right) as a contribution to the man's recompense if he would go through the promised performance. But the condition of the gift was that British sentries should be placed over the spot. "We cannot stay," explained the officers "to see rice grow, we are only here for ten days more. But that is enough: let that man remain in his box under ground for ten days, watched by our men, and the purse is his." The Maharaja assenting promised that a grant of five villages should be added to the reward; but the condition proved fatal. The holy man threw himself at the Prince's feet: "Whatever the Presence may order must be obeyed; but to do this thing will cost this slave his life." The reconciliation of these stories involves a determination of the respective truthfulness of Lord W. Osborne and Raja Lal Singh. My own belief, however, is that the Raja had no intention to lie; but he did not know that a man could not continue many weeks alive without air; and, having heard the Fakir offer to bury himself, he thought he had really seen all that he related. Or else there must have been some provision for respiration which the Raja did not observe because he did not know that it was indispensable. Such a witness as Osborne's Doctor would be invaluable at the miracles of holy men nearer home than Lahore.

To end with one more field officer's yarn. There is an implement well known to residents in Northern India by the name of chillumchee, a brass basin weighing perhaps ten pounds. A certain Major of the Longbow type, illustrating the force of the north-west gales of the monsoon of a certain station, said that he was washing his hands outside his tent when the chillumchee was caught up by the wind and whirled in the air, to be found next day on the other side of the Begam's garden. Being reminded that the garden was on the north of the encamping ground, he showed no more than a momentary embarassment. "Those chillumchees," he said, "when once they take to flying! Begad there is no knowing what direction they will take."

H. G. K.—In the "Pioneer."

"OUR knowledge of the money laid out in betting," a Paris correspondent writes, "is very imperfect, the statistics just published being 18 months behindhand, and then only the figures of the *part mutuel* are available. No estimate can be formed of the business done by the bookmakers and by agencies, who even when professing to take their clients' money to the *pari mutuel*, and charging the official duty, pass the bets through a sort of agents' clearing house, thus adding the amount of the tax to their own commission. Still, the sums paid to the *pari mutuel* in the course of the year come up to 7,560,000*l.* sterling, contributed, it may be noticed, by the sovereign masses of universal suffrage. Aristocratic backers have no liking for the jostling and garlic of the *pari mutuel* crowds, nor for the excessive dues claimed there by Kitty. They stick to the bookmaker. Almost the whole of this budget of gambling, greater than the cost of national education, has been levied on the people of Paris on the suburban racecourses and at Chantilly."

THE evil reputation of Friday as an unlucky day is, if we may believe a German statistician, quite unmerited. We had suspected something of the kind before. This gentleman, however, has just completed an intricate calculation made with the view of finding the exact proportion in which serious calamities are to be divided among the days of the week. In his results we find Monday first, with 17 per cent.; Friday, Wednesday, and Saturday second, with 15·38 per cent.; Tuesday third, with 15·37 per cent.; Thursday fourth, with 15·23 per cent.; and Sunday last and lowest, with only 3 per cent. In spite of our admiration for German science, we may, perhaps, be excused from trusting these figures too closely—particularly in the second place of decimals. One would like, for example, to know precisely what an accident or a fatality really is—for statistical purposes.

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SUNLIGHT ON THE SEA.

THE air is full of a luminous, silvery haze, through which ten thousand points of sparkling light twinkle softly up from the blue-green waters slumbering so peacefully out under the calm blue sky yonder, but breaking in restless, tiny wavelets over the shining sands just below me. The breeze comes fresh with the odour of brine and seaweed, and musical with the soft swish of the waves that break in long lines of sparking foam, and the merry laughter of children seems to fill the morning sheen and to form part and parcel of the health-breathing atmosphere of the enchanting scene.

Who can light on as happy a shore,
All the world o'er, all the world o'er?

The morning sun beats fiercely down on the white tops of the bathing machines drawn up in line round one side of the little bay, and out in the green glittering water just behind them the shining heads and gay-coloured costumes of a score or two of bathers are bobbing up and down in the sparkles that almost conceal them with their dazzling blaze. Now and then a white limb glances for a moment in the light of the sun, or a fountain of glittering spray is thrown up into the golden haze, else the bathers would be hardly noticeable in the flashing effulgence of the waters. But indistinct as they are you can distinguish the mermaids from the mermen by their characteristic habit of joining hands and jumping up and down. Nobody ever saw two men do this, but very rarely can you watch half-a-dozen ladies sporting in the sea without seeing one or two couples engaged in this curious exercise.

The bathers are in the very small minority. For every one in the water there are twenty at least grouped about the clean, cool sands, and the ledges all along the backs of the machines are thronged with applicants for admission. In this quiet little watering-place the old-fashioned boxes on wheels are scarcely numerous enough for all comers at busy times, and the difficulty of getting into them has led, here as elsewhere, to the extensive adoption of little light tents for bathing. As I sit at the window here I can see a score or two of them dotted along the fringe of the foam, and bathers coming out of them clad in crimson and pink and scarlet and pearly white, and I can see them splashing down into the crisp green waves. It is dead against the Harbour Master's rules for all persons over eight. They are forbidden to bathe within its jurisdiction except from bathing machines. But the white and crimson tents make a pretty feature of the sea beach and the bathing from them is quite unobjectionable, and so I suppose it is winked at, and while the bathing machine proprietors have more business than they can cope with they are content to wink too. It is pretty to see the children trooping out of these little canvas dressing-rooms and dancing delightedly down into the sparkling waters. All round the bay they swarm like sandhoppers, and their prattle and laughter fill the air with the ozone of perfect happiness. Down at my corner of the bay the waves are rippling up on the sands behind the tops of the low trees, and they are flaming and flashing in the morning sheen within fifty or sixty yards from where I am writing. There are three or four little tents here, and among them there are delightful groups of children clad in soft purples and sea-greens and creamy whites that harmonise charmingly with the pearly pinks of their naked limbs as they plash and paddle in the dazzling foam. Through this pleasant little scene a man comes, as I look up from my writing, a troop of donkeys are stolidly trudging, each with a quaintly-dressed, bare-legged little rider on his back. A little further along the sands are dotted all over with a happy little party from one of the convalescent homes in the neighbourhood. They are clad in a serviceable grey, but they have little white sun-bonnets and bright scarlet petticoats, and as they delve in the sand or dance in the swirling waters they appear to be keeping time with the dancing of the waves that seem out yonder as far as the eye can reach to be giving expression to the all-pervading gladness of the world this glorious August morning.

It is eleven o'clock now. The sea is beginning to run out, leaving a wider and wider margin of level shining sand, and over the other side of the bay the sunken rocks, black and green and white and lustrous in their freshness and purity, are breaking the rushing waters into foam, and tempting the more adventurous of the kaleidoscopic throng there to wade out to them and climb about them while the water recedes further and further. Yonder goes a big brother bearing on his back a little sister clad in a dainty little costume of pink. Boldly he pushes out into the waves, and staggers up on to the bubble-weed. But he slips, and down come brother and sister into the curling waves. The little rider sticks like a limpet to the back of her brother, who manages to get the right end uppermost again and struggles back to shore, both of them fairly well soaked, but as full of fun and enjoyment as the bay is full of water. The mishap does not in the slightest deter other adventurers, and soon the spreading rocks out there look like a flower garden. The band has broken out now, and rich bursts of harmony are mingling with the music of the waves and the voices of the children. Far away along the sands, at the other extremity of the beach, there is the faint sound of a tambourine and the click of the castanets, indicating that our one nigger troupe is performing, and in the intervals of the band I can now and then hear the bright voices of the children encircling them breaking into chorus. I dare say it is only some doggrel nonsense the little ones have picked up from their sable instructors, but I expect there isn't much harm in it, or our vigilant Harbour Master with the white beard and the pleasant, kindly face would be down upon the dusky minstrels. They are there only by his licence, and he is not likely to permit anything mischievous. It will all brush off, like the sand they have been floundering in, and anyway the sweet little voices come up very pleasantly on the salt and sunny breeze.

The tide runs out fast, the surface of the sea is growing smoother and sunnier. Small rowing boats are creeping out from behind the little black pier, and are skimming about on the glassy surface, and the big sailing boat, the starting of which the town crier has been announcing with his bell and the "O yes! O yes!" has hauled up her sails to the breeze that seems too languid to fill them, and she gets out to sea only by the aid of a puntpole. Out in mid-channel, however, there is more wind, and presently a fleet of fishing smacks loom prettily through the shimmering light, and stand out with their ruddy sails and their bright pennons and their long trails of foam, over beyond the foreground rocks with the brilliant groups of children upon them, and altogether a most charming picture. How delightfully natural these little craft look out there in the blue waters, with the seagulls whirling around them and the noonday sun blazing on their ruddy sails. Out further as sea huge steamers now and again go ploughing their way, curling up the white foam at their prows and scarring the placid face of the deep for many a mile behind them. And presently comes one of the enormous pleasure steamers, heavily laden with passengers from London. Happily the huge craft cannot get into our placid little bay, and the great crowd it carries can only look in upon us from a distance. We can hear, and almost feel, the dull, sullen snorting of its engines and the rapid thud of its paddles as it beats the water into froth and spews out a great cloud of black smoke all across the blue sky. A noble object is this great ship as it stalks the waters, and not unpleasantly comes from beneath its awning the faint far-off tinkle of music that seems to give a sympathetic response to the sounds of life and happiness in our little Arcadia. And now the tide has run far out, leaving beautifully level expanses of bright, clean sands, on which in the afternoon boys will be playing cricket and picturesque children will be dotting it here and there with touches of vivid colour. The ugly white and black bathing machines have given up their pursuit of the retreating waters, and are now being hauled across the brown flats to the sandy slopes near the cliffs and the kaleidoscopic throng is melting away. Lunch time has come, and for the next hour or so the day's activities will be transferred from the sands to the dining rooms. A happier morning no youngster could wish for than hundreds of them have had here to-day. Would that every child in all great towns could take part in such healthy delight for a fortnight or so every summer, and the more completely their elders can identify themselves with the pleasures of the children the more gently and pleasantly will they grow old.

A MEETING of military members and others interested in the Army was held at the House of Commons, on Aug. 26, to consider the concested action to be taken upon the charges at the War Office. Sir Henry Havelock Allan, Major Laurie, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir William Hart-Dyke, Sir James Fergusson, and Col. Brookfield attended. It was

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18574, and is of date 28th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has ever had such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means ; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

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ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.

Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."

From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WESTLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

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A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
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FOR
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they claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of these diseases to attack some other part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate female or infant with perfect safety. Sold in Bottles (by Payne & Co., 330, Strand, London), and sold at 1s., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., &c., per box, by all Chemists through any Chemist or Store in India ; of whom the Agents, Ballapiah & Co., Bombay, can obtain.

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Does not injure the Leather.

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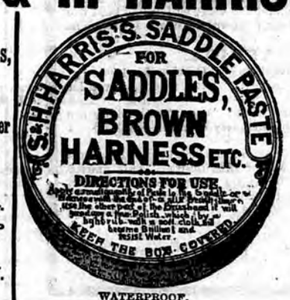
ASK FOR IT.



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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say two months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

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Prevents Boiler Leakage.

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
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MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
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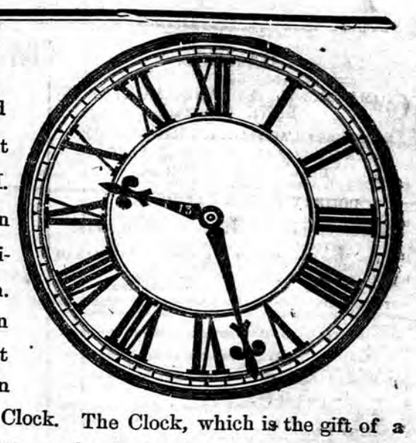
TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre.
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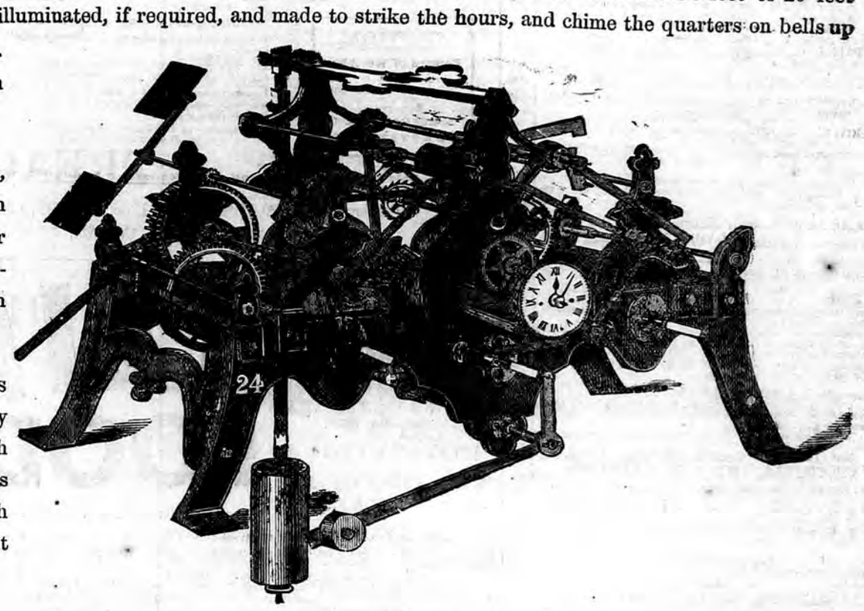

We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

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Schweitzer's **COCOATINA** *The Best and Purest COCOA*

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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